CHRONICLES OF THE TOWN AND CHURCH OF ULVERSTON

John Howe, Photo. *Ulverston.*

NORMAN PORCH. ST. MARY'S.

CHRONICLES

OF THE

TOWN & CHURCH

OF

ULVERSTON.

BY

CHARLES W. BARDSLEY, M.A.,

Vicar,

AUTHOR OF "ENGLISH SURNAMES, THEIR SOURCES AND SIGNIFICATIONS;" "CURIOSITIES OF PURITAN NOMENCLATURE;" ETC.

"Then said we unto them after this manner, 'What are the names of the men that make this building?'"

EZRA V. *v.* 4.

"They are the abstract and brief chronicles of the time."

HAMLET.

Ulverston:

PRINTED BY JAMES ATKINSON, KING STREET,

1885.

TO

LEGH RICHMOND AYRE, M.A.,

VICAR OF

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, ULVERSTON,

AND RURAL DEAN,

(A CAREFUL REVISER, AN INDULGENT CRITIC),

THIS BOOK IS

DEDICATED.

ERRATA.

Page 11.—In note, 3rd line from bottom of page, for "Soutergate" read "Daltongate."
Page 48, line 28, for "1850" read "1580."
Page 74, line 23, for "1865" read "1866."
Page 96, line 21, for "in the baptistry" read "on the south wall."
Page 123, 3rd line from bottom, for "The Ford family" read "The Ford House family."

PREFACE.

FEW words are needed by way of preface. On succeeding to the incumbency of St. Mary's, in 1878, I was much struck with the large number of documents in the parish chest; some, too, mildewed, and all but undecipherable. With the Prince of Arragon, I could but say:—

"What says the golden chest? Ha! let me see."

I did see, and discovered that much of local interest attached to these faded parchments. The Registers of the Church, too, I found, commenced so early as 1545, and, owing to the unshifting character of the population, contained the pedigrees of half the people in the town.

I at once decided to print the registers, and, by way of preface, give a brief *resumé* of the contents of the chest. A committee was instantly formed, Mr. Ayre was made my co-adjutor in the editorship, and for four years its members have most loyally assisted me.

It was then suggested that the committee should issue an *edition de luxe*, of this preface, without the registers,* under the title of "Chronicles of the Town and Church of Ulverston," and that I should add such other information, as I had gleaned in the meantime, or intentionally withheld as not coming under the scope of the earlier undertaking. Hence the form and fashion of this present work. Several errors detected in the "Preface" have been rectified in the "Chronicles," and apart from the infusion of additional facts, this latter publication contains an important appendix and an index. To enhance its interest, it was decided to introduce twenty-four photographs, made permanent by the autotype process. Such are the circumstances under which this work is presented to the subscribers, and the public.

* The published registers are in all cases referred to in these Chronicles.

CHRONICLES OF THE TOWN AND CHURCH OF ULVERSTON.

FEAR this treatise will be a disappointment to the genealogist, or antiquary who happens to consult its pages. To the one I shall seem to want the joiner's art who so fixes every rung in the ladder, that while each shall bear its proper weight, the step from one to the other shall be natural and easy. To the other I shall appear to lack the instinct of the rag and bone merchant, who in raking up the dust heap, knows by instinct what to retain, and what to throw away. Even to the general outsider, many of my allusions will seem so trivial, that in a far too literal sense, I shall appear to be giving **Prefatory.**

> "To airy nothings
> A local habitation, and a name."

But a large proportion of the subscribers to this work are Furnessians; and to them, such is their love of the soil, nothing will seem too small, that shall help to elucidate the history of that part of the County Palatine, which is so clearly separated from the rest, by nature, by custom, even by speech. The genealogist will make rungs where I have failed; the antiquary will sort for himself; but the native, who is neither one, nor the other, will accept all as the best attempt the writer could make, at short notice, and amid the cares of a large parish, to satisfy his craving for a deeper knowledge of the misty past of the locality in which he was born. I propose, therefore, to treat—

(a) OF THE TOWN;
(b) OF THE PEOPLE;
(c) OF THE CHURCH.

asking indulgence when I am over garrulous. I have not had time to be terse, and true brevity is the digest of lengthened industry.

CHAPTER I.

THE TOWN: AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY SKETCH.

Orthography of Ulverston.

THERE are two ways of spelling Ulverston a right way, and a wrong way. The question, much debated, is easily settled. Either the suffix is *town*, or *stone*. If the former, then Ulverston is right; if the latter, then Ulverstone is the more correct orthography. There can be no difficulty in coming to a conclusion. In Domesday the place is set down as Ulvestun, and Ulvestone—a clear and unimpeachable witness that *town*, and not *stone*, is the suffix. If the latter had been the component, it would have been written Ulvestan, and Ulvestane. The only question to ask is, if *ton* (*i.e.*, town) be the terminative, why should not *tone*, as well as *ton* be the accepted form, since both are patronised in Domesday? The reply is that modern orthography has decided that all place names ending in *town* shall be written *ton*. Preston, and Dalton, are found as Prestune, and Daltone in Domesday, and you might as well demand (as Mr. Brooke Herford suggests) that they should be thus written now, as that Ulverston should be written Ulverstone. The whole matter rests on this point: is *stone* or *town* the suffix? It is absolutely certain that it is *town*. Then Ulverston is the right spelling.*

The suffix.

The affix.

Nor is there any difficulty about *Ulver*, *i.e.*, Ulf, or Ulfr. This was the favourite Teutonic personal name taken from animals.†

* We might now proceed a stage further, and lay it down as a postulate that *town* is almost invariably a suffix; and that *stane* (*i.e.*, stone) is almost invariably a prefix. To the former rule *Townley* is an exception. To the latter rule our endless Stanleys, Stannerleys, and Stanwicks bear witness. A curious proof of our statement lies at the threshold of Ulverston. Everybody knows Stainton, and its curious stones. The name is a compound of both town, and stone, the two words in question. But it is Stain-ton, not Town-stone. Why? Because these remarkable, and still existing boulders, existed before the *town* appeared. Therefore the town took its name from the stones, and not the stones from the town.

† Yonge's *Christian Names*, ii., 267.

John Howe, Photo. *Ulverston.*

MARKET PLACE AND KING STREET. CIRCA 1750.

As Ulf, Vulf, and Wolf,* the name reached every coast the northmen ravaged. It was as familiar in Iceland as in England. Almost as common as Richard or Robert now, was Wolf, or Ulf, or Ulfr then. We cannot precisely say who was the particular Ulfr who gave name to Ulverston. In the Domesday Survey, Vlurestun, as a manor, belonged to Tur-ulf, and Ulvestun, and Ulvestone, again appear as a manor held by Gospatric. It is not possible at this date to explain the two-fold possession,—we only know that, Ulf, the son of Tur-ulf, witnessed the foundation charter of St. Mary's Priory at Lancaster.† Other Ulfrs, or Wolfs, or Ulfs gave place names in other parts, as is proved by Wolverton in Oxfordshire, or Wolferton in Norfolk, or Wollaton in Lincolnshire, or Ulveston in Yorkshire; all being exact synonyms of Ulverston in Lancashire.

The Manor of Ulverston.

With Domesday our history of the town begins. Then a mere *vill*, its lordship passed in the early part of the 12th century into the possession of Stephen, Earl of Bologne, afterwards King of England, by whom it was presented to the monks of Furness, after the erection of the Abbey in 1127. This famous convent, situate in the valley of the Deadly Nightshade, although her greed knew no bounds, was never able to wrest the church of Ulverston from the canons of Conishead; and for a time she voluntarily parted with the lordship of the town. In 1196 the large domains in Furness belonging to the Barons of Kendal centred in Helewise, the heiress of the De Lancasters, who had married Gilbert, the son of Roger Fitz-Reinfred. The Abbot granted this Gilbert, and his wife, the vill of Ulverston, with the inhabitants, who, being attached to the soil, were as transferable as cattle, and in as abject a servitude. Gilbert would seem to have been a man of humanitarian views, and it was not long before he enfranchised our fore-elders, and raised them to the condition of free burgesses. This was a great step.

The Manor divided.

In the course of another century we find the lordship divided into two moieties; one in possession of the De Lancasters; and the other that of the Harringtons of Gleaston

* In Valor Beneficiorum, 1288, St. Mary's is set down as "Ecclesia de Wolveston."

† Baines's *History of Lancashire*, ii., 654.

Castle, Lords of Aldingham and Muchland. In 1280, Roger de Lancaster, obtained a charter from Edward I., for a market at Ulverston every week, on Thursday, and an annual fair on the eve, the day, and the morrow of the Virgin's Nativity, September 7, 8, and 9. This charter was again confirmed by Richard II., to Sir Richard Haryngton, as part lord of the manor. In 1409, Henry IV., by *Inspeximus*, confirmed all these charters, granted to the burgesses of the town.

The De Lancaster moiety.

The further history of the moieties is briefly thus:—In 1342, William de Coucy, to whom the Lancaster moiety had descended, died without heir, and the same was escheated to the Abbot of Furness, as chief lord; but Edward III. suspended the escheat in favour of John de Coupland, the hero of Neville's Cross, who captured David II., King of Scotland. The gallant Coupland, and his wife Joanne, dying, the possession again reverted to the Abbey. In the brief but unsettled reign of Richard III. the "Lordshipps of Ulverstone and Thirnam were assigned amonge othre for thexpence of the Kinge's Housholde to be holden at the Castle of Sandall: yeven at Yorke 20 day July a'o 2do Rich. III."* Again the lordship reverted to the Abbey, and continued in the possession of that religious house till the Dissolution (31 Henry VIII.), when it was surrendered to the Crown, with the other monasterial possessions.

The Harrington moiety.

We now come to the second moiety. Robert De Haryngton married the sister and heiress of William Cancefield, and in her right came into possession of the manor of Aldingham, and the other lands in Lancashire held by the Flemings. The ruins of Gleaston Castle still remain, a memento of the family that once flourished here. A memorial of Sir William Haryngton, and his wife, is preserved in the matin bell, still hanging in the tower of Urswick Church, on which the following characters appear:

Wilelmus de Haryngton dominus de Aldyngham
et domina Margareta uxor ejus

Sir William died about 1460. His only issue, Elizabeth, conveyed the property in marriage to Lord Bonville of Chuton, and her son took the title of Lord Haryngton, who fell under the standard of the White Rose at Wakefield Green.

* Harl: MSS. cod. 433, fol. 183. Quoted in Baines's Lanc. ii., 655.

His only daughter and heiress, Cecilia, married Thomas Grey, first Marquis of Dorset, son of Lord Grey, of Groby, and Elizabeth Woodville, afterwards Queen of Edward IV. At his death in 1501, the manors of Aldingham, Muchland, and the moiety of the Ulverston manor, descended to his son Thomas, second Marquis. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Wotton, Knight, and four sons were the issue; the eldest, Henry, succeeding to the honours and estates. The third Marquis married for his second wife Lady Frances, eldest daughter and co-heir of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary, Queen-dowager of France, and sister of Henry VIII., and obtained for himself the ducal title of his father-in-law. His eldest daughter was the ill-fated Lady Jane Grey, beheaded February 12, 1554; and he himself was executed a few days later. By his attainder his Lancashire property was forfeited to the Crown, and the second moiety of the manor of Ulverston with it. The following record refers to the Manor of Ulverston:—

Parcel of the Possessions of Henry, late Duke of Suffolk, attainted of High Treason.

Ulverston within the Bailiwick of Torver.	worth in	Tenements, mills, gardens, etc.	iiiiℓ xiiis ixd

The above are let to John Sawrye for thirty years purchase. The clear yearly value (£4 13s. 9d.) rated at 30 years purchase, amounts to cxli. xiis. vid.. Dated xiii. A'gust.*

History of the Manor continued.

Thus both moieties of the manor reverted to the Crown, and continued in the same till the year 1609, when one moiety was sold to Salter and Williams, and, a little later, the other moiety was granted to Whitmor and Verdon. In 1658 we find the manor in the possession of Vice-Chancellor Fell, of Swarthmoor Hall, from whom it came to Daniel Abraham, his son-in-law. He died in 1731. Five years afterwards his son John Abraham, the estate becoming encumbered, conveyed the manor to the Duke of Montagu for £490, and the manorial rights are now by lineal descent in the possession of the Duke of Buccleuch.

Decay of Dalton.

At the Dissolution there were only two towns of any considerable importance in Furness; Dalton, and Ulverston.

* Harleian MSS., cod. 607, 100b. Quoted in Baines's Lanc. vol. ii., 655.

The former quite overshadowed the latter. Its pre-eminent advantage lay in that it was the nearest market to the Abbey, and the centre of a tract of land almost without parallel for fertility. The monks themselves were more farmers than monks. They frequented the fairs, and shipped their own wool. Their lay brethren tilled the lands, their tenants occupied the granges; their woodmen imparked the forests. To Dalton came everything. The weekly market itself was, by charter of Henry III., a grant to the Abbey. The abbot under a conventual habit was, as a matter of fact, senior partner in a concern in a large way of business.

Rise of Ulverston.

A prodigal hospitality filled the Abbey. Its retinue was large, and its list of pensioners was larger. Even man and wife could retire to end their days there. Every traveller across the sands was billeted with a welcome. The demand for provisions was great. The maltster and baker were ever busy. With the Dissolution, all this lavish expenditure ceased, and for a time even agriculture was paralysed.

It was now that Ulverston began to oust its rival. Across the sands from Millom, and over Kirkby Moor,—from Holker by Plumpton,—from Lancaster by Chapel Isle, the Thursday market was attended. The town increased. It had its own staple. Coopers and turners did a good and thriving business. Several of the earliest bloom-smithies were erected near its confines. A small coast trade commenced, and prospered. Even the parish register proves that not only was the population considerable, but was growing at the time of the Commonwealth. Families of position, some descended from local yeoman, sprang up at Plumpton, Lowick, Swarthmoor, Pennybridge, and Conishead. Such is a dim picture of Ulverston in the seventeenth century.

In the last century we find Ulverston a little metropolis—"the empory of Furness" as West styles it. It had become a maritime town, though three-quarters of a mile from shore.

Nearly a hundred years ago Rennie constructed a canal from the channel to the town, and vessels of 300 tons burthen loaded and unloaded their merchandise at the foot of Ratton Row. Many a "captain" and "mate" has there left his smack to seek a berth in Ulverston churchyard. Iron ore, coppice wood, hoops, and slates were the chief exports.

John Howe, Photo. *Ulverston.*

MARKET PLACE. CIRCA 1780.

Rennie's wide canal was considered in its day a triumph of engineering skill by the Furness folk, but it is now idle as a mill pond when the race is stopped. The railway usurped its prerogative.

The town itself is at once old and new; but in its narrow, irregular streets, its curious wents, its quaint alleys, its houses with low beetling fronts, its oft restored yet ancient church, its customs, and its speech, there is much left to give it the distinctive features of age, and flavour of time. What is modern in it is but of yesterday; its picturesque character is the deposit of centuries. But, alas, that is fading perceptibly. The old folk—and they grow very old here—in a garrulous fit of "when I was young," can recall the time when the whole of Ratton Row and even portions of Market Street were "thacked"; when all the windows were latticed; when the heavy laden "Highflyer" jolted across the almost open beck in King Street; when the streets were paved, if paved at all, with the small round boulders of the district, the streets themselves so full of rambling turns and abutting gables, that they seemed a parody of the Leven channel, to which they led, that shifted with every changing tide. The town.

Something of the quaintness of the streets was lost by the order of the Court Leet held for the Manor of Ulverston October 31st, 1774; whereby all persons having any horsing-stones, or seats erected at the front of their houses in bye streets or highways within the town of Ulverston, were compelled to pull down, and take the same away.

Although situated in Lancashire, the great bay has proved an effectual barrier to close relations with the Fylde. The dialect of the county palatine is in a measure unknown; the people are another people, and speak after the fashion of the Cumberland folk, whose blood flows largely in their veins. Generations before railways were thought of, long ere a safe road was made across the great peat bog, that shortened the distance to Milnthorpe, the local Crewe of coaching days, Ulverston was the gay capital of Furness; the emporium of its trade, and the mirror of fashion. Here it was the great families of the district came in their rumbling yellow coaches, and sought shelter, ere they could be boycotted by wintry snows, that made roads impassable and life unbearable. Social life.

Here it was they had their town-house, their assemblies, their routs, their card parties, and their theatre. *Theatre Street* still remains. The mention of "comedians" is not unfrequent in the registers.

1782. Nov, 13, bapt. "William, son of Susannah Symons, comedian."
1784. Dec. 19, bapt. "Louisa, d. of Wm. Phelps, comedian."
1794. Feb. 3, bapt. "Mary, d. of Mr. and Mrs. Ross, comedians."

The Ross's were resident managers of the theatre. Here, too, the gentlemen patronised the "cock-pit," and gaily dressed ladies did not disdain to look on at a bull baiting.

Across the sands from Lancaster came the earliest budget from London; and to give excitement to the whole, there was a possibility that coach and contents might be overtaken by a windy tide, or sink into a seductive quicksand. A year or two after a broken axletree has been washed up, as a sole memento. For several generations, at least, Ulverston was but a pocket edition of the metropolis, mimicking its dissipation and copying its manners. Many of the larger, and more imposing houses, whose wide and shallow flight of stone steps, still front closely upon the main streets, are old fashioned structures, belonging to the more substantial families of the district, leased now or may be sold, to residents of the town. Just outside sprang up still larger mansions, like Littlecroft, Springfield, or the Lund, not to be confounded with the old Lund Hall. Sometimes during "the season," a death occurred, or a marriage, or a baptism, and thus, as in the case of the Sandys's of Graythwaite, or the Sawreys of Broughton, or the Biglands of Bigland, an occasional entry creeps into the parish register, that under other circumstances would have appeared elsewhere.

These and other circumstances left their indelible mark upon the people, and the place. The town had a consequence in the eyes of the little world around greater than its size would seem to warrant. It had its port, and harbour; it could boast its coasting trade, its Ulverston checks, its large dealings in iron, and hoops. It had its own apothecaries who had felt once a year at least the pulses of court beauties, and attorneys, who had made wills for their provision. Government officials in excise dwelt here; its fairs were matters of fame; and its Thursday market, when there was a double

tide, quickened the blood of Kendal and Lancaster on the one side, and Bootle on the other.

Industries.

The townspeople were a frugal folk, full of thrift. Our registers prove it incontestably. In the 17th century the occupations of webster and dyer seem to have been the most familiar. The Tenter-field is thus explained. "Within the memory of man," says West, writing in 1773, "every family manufactured their own wearing apparel." In the 18th century the town made great strides. The coasting trade caused "ship-carpenter," "roper," "sailmaker," "mariner," "captain," and "shipbuilder" to be every day entries. Hart, the leading shipbuilder of Furness, gave his name to the street, that, when continued later on, by Sunderland* Terrace, became a rival to Ratton Row and the Ellers as a way to the town from the Quay. We find, too, cotton-spinner, spade-maker, cordwainer, swiller (*i.e.*, basket-maker), flaxman, flaxdresser, tawer, woolcomber, nailor, bleecher, saddler, skinner, soaper, hooper, hoopmaker, breeches-maker, fuller, glover, waller, miller (sometimes milner), maltster, cooper, sawyer, woodmonger, fellmonger, blockmaker, brandy merchant, weaver, and tobacconist (1762), among the names of occupations recorded. This characteristic of thrift and industry remains to-day.

Characteristics.

They had a humour of their own, too, a local vintage, "extra dry," with an aftertaste that left nothing to be desired. O that it were my business to relate the stories that reflect the thrifty shrewdness of the natives. And it is themselves love to tell them. "What are you crying about?" asked a gentleman of a boy of twelve, who, as he drove a market-cart towards Ulverston on a winter's morning, was sobbing piteously. His fingers seemed frozen to the reins. "It's so cold, Measter." "Why don't you get out and walk, then, you little fool?" "Get out an' walk!" replied the urchin, with open-eyed astonishment, "it's a *borrow'd* 'orse, Measter." And on he drove, the fount of his tears flowing afresh as he went.

The Ulverston folk were not readily fond of strangers, or "offcomes," as they were styled, whose one early but almost

* Sunderland Terrace, built early in the present century, was at first entirely inhabited by seafaring captains or canal agents. It owed its origin to the new port.

irremediable mishap it was to have been born without the limits of the town, yet given largely to hospitality. Their tradesmen were more like to those fat and lusty burgesses who loved "the merry thought of a capon," men such as Hull and Bristol bred, than countryside shopkeepers. They had the best of London wares in shelves that reached the ceiling, and could fence with the dowager whose sedan chair waited outside, about a farthingale, as readily as the maker of periwigs next door could dress a pigtail for the gentlemen. After business hours their good fellowship was a proverb, and has led to the view, not quite obsolete now, that an occasional fit of insobriety is not so much a weakness to be condemned as an obligation to be discharged. It was the same with the "statesman." If a Yeoman got drunk, he was drunk by the calendar, and considered himself a sober man in the interval. An extra bowl at Candlemas or the Court-leet was a matter of course; and the same held good at a funeral; at least tradition and the clerk had lent a solemn sanction to the delinquency. The townsfolk are no doubt more sober now, but I suspect habitual drunkenness is more frequent. A Church of England Temperance Society, however, would have been a boon.

The Hiring Fair.

The Church Taxes and other Assessments, including the ancient "Quindam" or "Fifteenth," show conclusively the opulence of many of the tradesmen in the last century. The hiring fairs were thronged, and well advertised; but not as now by newspaper and placard. In the constable's accounts for 1744 occurs, "paid Mr. Fell, sixpence, for having our fair called at Millam, Dalton, and Oldingham, and 2d. at our own Cross." The hiring fairs were held at Whitsuntide and Martinmas. The young farm lads and lasses tripped it to Ulverston from High and Low Furness, filling the Market Place. If hired the lad took the straw out of his billycock, and was troubled with no further overtures. Having with wise forethought repaired his wardrobe, he gave himself up, with the remainder of his wages, to the entertainments provided for him; the pig-faced lady; the boy that chewed the cud, and the hairy man from Morocco; after that the Jack-in-a-box contest, then the wrestling, then the cock-pit; lastly the theatre, where Mr. Phelps or Mrs. Ross made him laugh

Photo. Bros., Exe. *Exeter.*

MARKET PLACE, AND KING STREET, OLD VIEW.

till he was black in the face. The streets were lined on either side with booths, filled with cheap trumpery, and out of his chaise, and arrayed in professional black gown and wig, the "travelling apothecary" displayed to the gaping crowd his celebrated "Balm of Gilead," or still more notorious "Reverend John Wesley Pills,"*—a title they had obtained, he declared, with scarcely suppressed emotion, from the fact that they had succeeded in stirring the hardened liver of the great founder of Methodism. Potentiality could no further go. For the moment the Church was nowhere; Wesleyanism ruled supreme. The sweethearting that invariably accompanied the proceedings, being frequently of an ephemeral character, was somewhat perilous, and the wonder is so little harm came of it. But the Overseers' Accounts and the Baptismal Register tell a somewhat serious tale. The cock-pit was well patronised, and the bull-ring a favourite resort. Items of this kind read curiously now:

> "To James Marr for iron work for bull ring, 1s. 6d."
> "Paid James Elleray for lead for bull ring stock, 11d."
> "To John Troughton for holling bull stone, stock stone, 1s. 2d."
> (Constables' Accounts, 1753.)

Vagrants without a pass and other "sturdy beggars" were severely dealt with, as witnesseth:

> "To oak wood for the rogues post, 3s. 6d."
> "To Richard Park for painting the rogues post, 5d."
> "To John Preston for iron work at the stocks, 1s. 5d."
> (Do., 1753.)

The rogues, as they were styled, were stripped to the waist and flogged, and the law read that blood must appear. The post was usually by the stocks, or formed part of it. In Ulverston both stood together in the centre of the upper "Market-stead," as our registers term it, the old-fashioned equivalent of the modern Market Place.† The Market-stead.

I suppose no one remembers the rogues' post; but even the young can recall the semi-circular slabs styled the "fish

* Handbills of these medicines, picked up in the streets by the constable 100 years ago, still lie interleaved with the yearly statement, lodged in the parish chest.

† "1610, Oct. 24, Baptised, Johes Benson, Fil Thome de Market-stead." cf: *instead, bedstead, farm-stead.* In the inventory of John Fell's personal estate, dated Jan. 2, 1688, occurs: "Item, goods in ye *bodiested* of ye house with sacks, pokes, and poultry, £3 18s. 6d." (The Fells of Soutergate: p. 32.) Market Street, Manchester, was called Market-stead Lane till late in the last century.

stones." That they were an old institution is clear. The constables for 1744 write:

> "To William Deason for work at the fish stones, 1s. 2d."
> "To ale to workmen for removing the fish stones, 3s. 0d."

These, too, were alongside the instrument of torture, and not far off stood the town-pump, and overtopping all was the market-cross!* What a quaint picture! The flat smooth slabs in druidical array, the obelisk, once an actual cross, and still so called, with its three dilapidated steps, the parish pump, whose friendly hand had been shaken by everybody in the town, the stocks and the painted post, all holding together in disordered fellowship! What a charming essay would Charles Lamb have excogitated out of such a medley! What gossip has been here related! What proclamations made known! What bonfires lit! What barrels emptied! And O, the generation of farmers dressed in home-spun, who here, sample in hand, have moistened a bargain or liquidated a bill! And O, the succession of breezy-looking fishwives, short of petticoat but long of tongue, who have here weighed out codling and fat flukes enough to flag the town! Here, too, is the latest impounded vagabond, blinking his eye in the sun, and heaping maledictions on the justice of things in general; and, casting the sheltering shadow of its benison even on him, a delinquent sinner, the ancient Cross, the token of a world's redemption! Ah, friends, such a scene wants a pencil, not a pen.†

Politics.

Although shut out by nature, the town kept touch with current events by means of the sands. Sometimes the good folk gave themselves a little political importance by returning a Braddyll to Parliament for Lancaster; and there were ever one or two justices in the background to swear *in* a constable or *at* a culprit; both functions obligatory to the judicial mind in the days of long ago.

* The *Lonsdale Magazine* for July, 1822, says: "The old cross in Ulverston 'has lately been removed,' to make way for a newer and more elegant construction. The old fish stones, too, so long the admiration of strangers, are to be replaced by a more *fashionable* set."

† A curious order was passed by the Court-leet, October 31, 1744: "That no wheat be sold in Ulverston Market before half an hour past ten o'clock, nor oats before half an hour past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, under the penalty of 6s. 8d. . . . and it is recommended that a bell shall be rung at the Market Cross as a signal for the sale of such grain."

John Howe, Photo. *Ulverston.*

MARKET STREET. CIRCA 1800.

If war was declared, or a battle won, the fiddler was summoned, they set the bells a-ringing, lit a bonfire, and drank a barrel to England's glory; if it was lost, they retained the barrel, in which to drown the national grief. Such entries as the following are curiously suggestive:

1761. "At ye proclamation of war against Spain, spent at John Jansons, 15s. 7d.; ditto to Drummond, fidler, 1s."
(Churchwardens' Accounts.)

1762. March 26. "Rejoycing day for taking Martinacow; paid for ringing bells 3s.; for aile 4s. 1d.; for ye fire 3d."

1762. Oct. 4. "To paid young lads for a tarr barrel, and putting out ye fire at a rejoycing for taking Havanah 8d."
(Constable's Accounts.)

Or earlier still:

1744. May 28. "Expenses when the warr was proclaimed against france 17s. 3d." (Ditto.)

The Queen's delivery was always the occasion for a short carousal, and George the Third, of blessed memory, had fifteen children. This, therefore, almost became a permanent institution. In fact, and there is no good hiding it, nothing could be done in the last century without ale; and perhaps this accounts for the fact that so little was accomplished socially, morally, or religiously. If the constable took a pair of rogues to Lancaster, it meant so much for ale, beside the other expenses, the rogues, of course, partaking; and if an extra charge is set down for "losing the tide," the reader has not the shadow of a pretext for not arriving at the cause. Altogether it was a tight little town—no reflection is intended—neither worse nor better than its contemporaries, but prosperous to a certainty.

Music.

We have just mentioned the fiddler. Not a single stiver is set down in the Churchwardens' accounts for music. The clerk pitched the psalm and the congregation followed at a respectful distance. Cartmel had its "pair of organs," Ulverston had none.

Two instruments, and two only, occur in the registers, the pipe and the fiddle, both used for occasions of carousal, at the hiring fair, or at the tavern, or at the rural dance. Even when the first sod of Rennie's canal was cut by Thomas Sunderland, in 1793, and the whole town, delirious with joy, marched in procession to the spot, all the music that could be mustered in the district was two fiddles and a bagpipe!

These were the recognised sources of harmony, and had been for time immemorial.

1615. Oct. 6. "Bapt. Elizabetha Towers, filia Jacobi le pyper."

He lived for many years in Soutergate.

1611. June 13. "Bapt. Esabela ffisher, filia Jo'his: pyper."
1780, June 25. "Bapt. John, son of John Brockbank, fidler."
1667. Sep. 13. "Buried Edward Suel, of Wateryet in Blawith ye pyper."

The Clerk.

This absence of the sackbut and psaltery in church added lustre to the clerk's position, already exalted enough; he united the precentorship with his other duties, and was treated with a respect second only to that offered to the parson. From his familiarity with the paraphrased psalms of David, he got a trick of rhyming, and frequently extemporised on his own account. John Hunter, in 1675, fills up the bottom of a page in the burial register with the accompanying couplet:—

"This vacant place I thought to fill,
And for to try my famous quill."

There is such an unmistakable smack of Sternhold and Hopkins in these lines that we feel as if they were the precious scrap of some lost paraphrase by this incomparable pair. If Hunter or his son Myles had given them out as the first lines of a psalm, and started a tune, we can readily picture the assembled parishioners backing him up with solemn imperturbability.

But if the parish clerk could dally with the sacred muses, he knew the value of his services, and was a dangerous man if roused. The clerk who preceded the elder Moss was not satisfied with his burial fees, and stirred the town to its foundations by demanding a rise in the price of his "Amens." A meeting of the "Twenty-four" was hastily summoned, and after a debate, prolonged, no doubt, to the extent merited by the question at issue, the following agreement was drawn up and passed by the majority:—

Ulverston, May 30, 1768.—Aggreed by a number of the Principle inhabitants of this town that Nathan Harrison as Clark and Sexton should have such fees as his predisissor John Greaves had had, viz.: 1 shilling for every grave making for any person under the age of 15, and for all above, 11d., and 6d. for tolling ye Passing Bell, and at ye Funeral; and for any further tolling as parties can agree (commonly alowed 6d. per day) for the Bier carrying—per mile, for Psalm singing 6d., and when there is none 2d. for Amens. (Churchwardens' Accounts.)

New ideas came very slowly into the town, and for a while received scant courtesy. When the small pox made such ravages in 1772, beginning at Penny-bridge, and working its way by Mosside to Ulverston, and Bardsea, (*vide* Burial Register), it is evident that inoculation had not yet found many friends; for there is appended to the death record of one William Mackareth the single word "inoculation," as though with some satisfaction to perpetuate the fact of its failure. Inoculation.

The three chief outlets of the town were Soutergate, Daltongate, and Rattan Row, or Ratten Raw, as our register has it in its earlier pages. In the middle of Soutergate (*i.e.* the Shoemaker's road), just where the street begins to descend quickly from the brow of the hill, formerly stood the gate-house, with room for a cart to pass on one side and wayfarers on the other. It was removed, I am told, about the beginning of the present century. At the bottom stood the Little Cross. RattenRow.

The origin of "Ratten-raw," or "Rattan-row," or "Ratton-row," has troubled the philologist much. For a Ratten-raw is found in most towns in the North of England and Scotland, that can boast of any antiquity. There are, or have been, Ratten Raws in Glasgow, Dumfermline, and Lauder, in Scotland; at Hexham, in Northumberland; at Halifax, York, Masham, Doncaster, Holbeck, Morley, Otley, and Wakefield, in Yorkshire; at Freiston and Bennington, in Lincolnshire; and at Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk.

That the term is ancient and definite is clear. Various solutions have been offered. Of course, the favourite is raton-row, or street of rats; because, I suppose, rats infest tumble-down buildings. Another idea also suggests dilapidation, viz. rotten row. The answer in both cases is the same. There is no reason to suppose the houses were out of repair. Another supposition is that it should be "rateen-row," the old cloth mart for the sale of rateen. But they did not make this particular woollen stuff at all these places. Another explanation is that it is rattin-row, or cottages built of undressed timber. The objection is that no one can find that rattin ever meant undressed timber! Again we are told that it is "Rue de roi," or "Route de roi," the King's

highway, so called because the King or Queen had the exclusive privilege of using it. Had there been only one Rotten Row in existence, and that in Hyde Park, we could have accepted this view with more satisfaction. Why the King should desire the monopoly of a street in Ulverston would be difficult to conjecture.

All these explanations break down for want of fitness. They are ingenious guesses, but inapplicable—each suits one given instance, but not the rest. There is only one solution that has been offered that really meets the case in all its bearings. A contributor to *Notes and Queries*, many years ago, said that nearly every town in Scotland of any antiquity has, or has had, its Ratten Raw; and that it is simply "Rat had'n Righ," pronounced Rattenreigh, the Celtic for "the King's way." He adds that it is still the every-day term for a good or made road, in contradistinction to a mountain or moorland track. This is satisfactory for many reasons. "Rat had'n righ" is just such a term as would be found at the entrance of a town or village. It is sufficiently general to apply to all the cases where it is met with. It explains the fact that nearly all the instances are discoverable in Scotland and the north of England. Above all, we are not searching for a myth; the phrase is still in common use across the border, meaning that a road is so good that it is worthy of royal use. It is an odd coincidence that those philologists who favoured "rue de roi," or "route de roi," should have hit on the same phrase in another language.*

Churchwardenship.

The Churchwardenship was a distinct honour, held generally two years; and anybody of any pretensions had a turn at it. The town was divided into the Town and Hamlet of Ulverston, and four *quarters*, viz.:—Osmotherley, Egton, Newland, and Mansriggs; and four *chapelries*, viz.:—Lowick, Blawith, Torver, and Church Coniston; "besides a place called Plumpton." "There are," continues the "Notitia Cestriensis" (1720), "seven churchwardens, and four chapel wardens; two for Ulverston; one for the Hamlet; one for each quarter (4), and one for each chapelry (4); chosen by

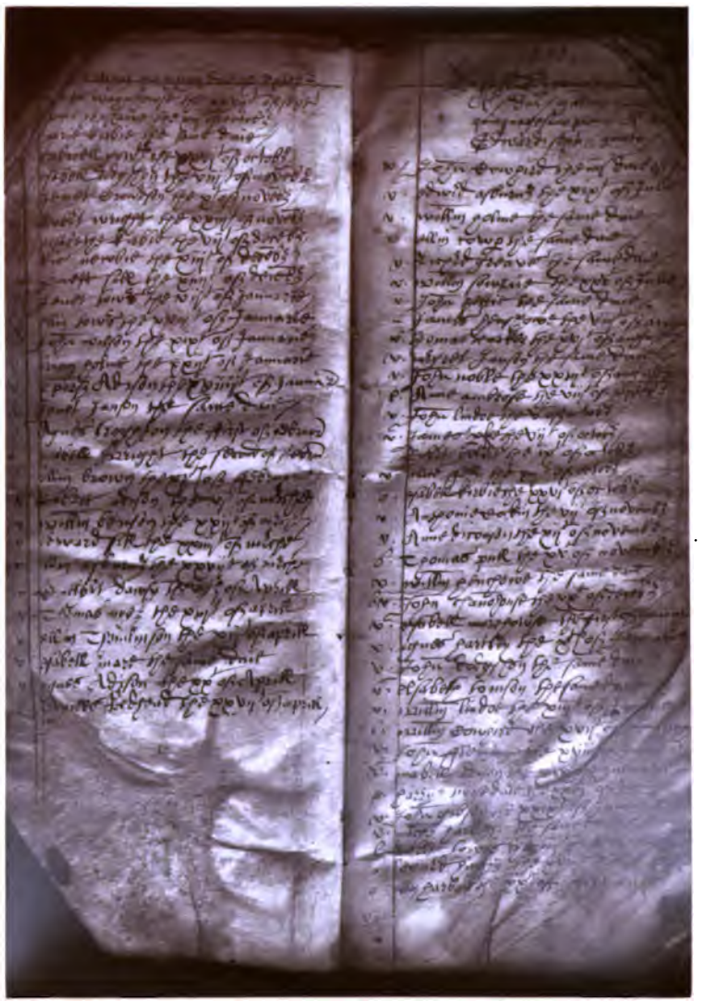
* Most of these solutions were communicated to *Notes and Queries* in its earlier issues.

joint consent of Vicar and Inhabitants." The churchwardenship had its perquisites, too, of which the chief was a good dinner, at the sign of the Sun, or the Bottle, on Easter Monday, paid by the church rate, and cordially passed by the "twenty-four," who knew that the perquisites, like the wardenships, were rotatory. The "twenty-four" were the vestry or sidesmen of the parish; an oligarchy, to whose mystic number the documents in the chest make endless allusions. Town stock, public endowments, church lays, and cesses of all kinds came under their cognisance. They enquired into ecclesiastical and even social abuses; and made presentments to the ordinary.* I find that the most respected and responsible men in the town were always of this number. The constableship ranked next to the wardenship, as a prize for social repute, and he who held one office was sure in good time to discharge the duty of the other. A meeting of the twenty-four usually ended in an adjournment to the bowling green, and amid "ends," and "alls," parochial differences were shelved and good fellowship prevailed. Hither also the gentry gravitated; and many a Braddyll has here dissociated himself for an hour from the trammels of station, and by his genial, if somewhat punctilious, *camaraderie* has knit still closer the bonds that bound Conishead to Ulverston. In a lease of Neville Hall from Robert Parkin to Leonard Tyson, dated February 20, 1752, a year before the purchase of the building for a poor-house, there is included the "out-housing and gardens, one small inclosure or ffold, called the Bowling Green; and one other inclosure of land called Little Croft" (Parish chest). This will be, I think, the green now used near the County Hotel, which, after being turned for many years into a kitchen garden by the Sunderlands, of Little Croft, has again reverted to its former purpose. It must have had a long history, for we may presume it was originally an appendage to Neville Hall, and used by its own owner for his own amusement.

Such is the picture, though slightly drawn, of Ulverston in the last and early part of the present century. Of a remoter period we have still more briefly spoken. It may be that in

* Lowick, a chapel of ease for Ulverston, had 12 sidesmen. Its Churchwardens' accounts are preserved from 1694 onwards. The entries prove a constant and close connection with the mother church.

the great struggle of human industry, in which Furness has lately played such a conspicuous part, some of the glory of the town has paled before other and newer centres of activity. But, at least, it can boast a *past*. Nor are there wanting signs of such a resuscitation of commercial life as shall enable it to hold its own in the great coming race.



John Howe, Photo. *Ulverston.*

A PAGE FROM REGISTERS, A.D. 1556.

CHAPTER II.

THE PEOPLE.

PROPOSE in this section to analyse the chief family names in the parochial register, those that appear in its earliest and latest pages, and represent the stock from which a proportion of the indigenous population of High and Low Furness is descended. Furness has an interest of its own in this matter. It has been so shut out from the rest of the world by such natural barriers as the two estuaries of Morecambe and Duddon, and the hills to the north, that the mass of the people to-day are the direct descendants of a few stocks settled here some seven or eight centuries ago. In many cases we can make our way beyond the period of surname formation into the dimmer age, when only baptismal names existed, and by the favour shown then to some particular names, explain the present large number of surnames founded on them. As these surnames have been hereditary about 600 years, 1545, the first year of registration, will be nearly half way between their establishment and the present. Taking the five classes of surnames one by one, we begin with

Characteristics of Furness Nomenclature.

(1) *Baptismal Surnames.*

Baptismal names are a remarkable index to local history—especially in the case of a people who have never roamed abroad. Font-names have ever reigned capriciously. Every generation discovers new or revives old ones; each district, too, has had its favourites. The interest of font-names in the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries is supreme for this reason. They were to become the roots of surnames which were to last to all time.

Favourite font-names.

So far as regards this district, we may put it briefly this way.

(*a*) The favourite Christian names in existence in Furness about A.D. 1200 were Bennet, Adam, Cudbert, Roger, Christopher, Rowland, and Robert. There is evidence which places this statement beyond dispute.

(*b*) Equally certain is it that in every-day life none of these were ever known as such. They were Ben, Atkin, Crud, Hodge, and Dodge, Chris (perhaps Case), Rawlin or Rowlin, and Robin or Dob.

(*c*) At this time (circa 1200) surnames were becoming *hereditary*, and as a large proportion of our patronymics are formed from baptismal names, every nick form or pet form then popular was a candidate for immortality.

(*d*) Hence Ben-son, Atkin-son, Crewdson, or Crowdson, Hodg-son, or Dodgshon, Cas-son (probably), Rawlin-son, or Rowling-son, and Dob-son, or Robin-son, are with us today, and represent some of the oldest families in Furness.

This is the simple explanation of the rise of several of the chief surnames of the district. They are not necessarily from one stock. Several Adams are the progenitors of our Atkinsons. Several Hodges can claim to have started a family ball of Hodgsons rolling down the steep of time.

Bennet.

But the question arises why were these several names popular? We cannot always answer this question. The circumstance has become lost. But sometimes we can, and in the discovery of the cause we have probably found out some interesting local fact. Take Benson, for instance. Who would believe that one of the most familiar surnames in the district is but a reminiscene of the only serious controversy that ever affected the interests of Furness Abbey? From 1127 to 1148 the monks observed the rule of St. Bennet or Benedict, and were of the order of Savigny. As a consequence, Bennet was the favourite font-name of the period. In the latter year, however, they were placed under the Cistercian or Bernardine order. This act of Pope Eugenius III. was intensely unwelcome to the monks of Furness. They despatched Peter, their abbot, to Rome, to plead exemption. But Peter was intercepted on his journey home, imprisoned, and stripped of his abbacy. His successor, Richard, a Norman, favoured the affiliation, and changed the monkish dress from grey to white. But although Furness Abbey from

that day to the dissolution belonged to the Cistercian order, a strong prejudice, fed no doubt by the old monks, existed in the district against the change. The children were still called after Bennet. This is easily proved by such records as still remain. Among the benefactors of Conishead Priory was "*Benet*, son of Alan;" and of another it is said "*Benet* de Rotington granted the oxgang which *Benet*, son of William, held of the said *Benet* de Rotington, in Raveness Foss."* This was in 1256. *Benet* Pennington was a benefactor of Furness Abbey, circa 1290.* Osbert son of *Ben* was a witness at the 'final concord' (7 Richard I.) between the Abbot and Gilbert son of Roger Reinfred.* Hence all our Benns and Bensons, from the nick form Ben. In course of time the prejudice ceased. When our register begins in 1545, Bernard, Barnard, and Barnerd, commemorative of the Bernardine rule, were plentiful as blackberries, but the surname system was now established, and they came too late to be promoted into patronymics. Thus oddly does a name of to-day reveal its little secret of seven hundred years ago.

Christopher. Christopher has been a popular font-name along the coast-line for six hundred years. Very early it became a surname as Christopherson, and possibly Casson is an abbreviation. Both are peculiarly familiar to the district. I dare say few of them have realised the fact that they owe their *nominal* existence to the treacherous sands that lie between Ulverston and Lancaster, and the perils attending a journey from one shore to the other. The Legend of St. Christopher is that he lived by the bank of a stream, and found an occupation by guiding wayfarers across. One night he bore unaware the child Christ, and was about to sink under an ever-increasing weight when the Saviour said, "Thou bearest Him who beareth the sins of the whole world," and revealed Himself. Wherever was peril by crossing, there St. Christopher was reverenced. No doubt there would be a shrine to the saint for belated travellers in that sanctuary whose ruins still remain on Chapel Isle. Many a babe would be styled Christopher in gratitude for some escape his father had experienced. St. Christopher, we may take it, was the patron saint of all travellers on the sands throughout Furness.

* West, p. 188, Revenues of Conishead Priory. Do. p. 50. Do. p. 29.

Cuthbert.

Another saint in high favour in the district was Saint Cudbert (Cuthbert). This made its mark on the family nomenclature. Crewdson and Crowdson are common as buttercups, and peculiarly Furnessian, though they have spread to Kendal. Originally the nick form of Cudbert was Cuddy, whence *cuddy*, a donkey. By degrees the emblem of obstinacy had no other name; and to prevent an unpleasant conjunction of ideas, the 'r' was restored, and the nick form for children became "Crud," or "Cruddy."* From this the patronymic was readily formed. I would suggest to Mr. Halliwell-Phillips, that the old English *croudwain*, which he explains as a large kind of wheelbarrow (*vide* Dic. Arch.), is but the *donkey*-cart of those days.

But how did the Durham Saint become a popular font-name in Furness? A very curious story comes down to us from Reginald of Durham, a contemporary monk, who has chronicled the "Miracles of St. Cuthbert." In Henry the Second's reign, the Abbot of Furness, John (Cantsfield), was in great discomfort, as the king had kept him out of some of his territorial rights. He committed, in his distress, his cause to the "blessed Cuthbert," promising to erect an altar to the saint in the convent, "that his memory may be cherished among us." He was met by the King with great favour, and won his cause. The altar was not forgotten, and in further proof of gratitude he made a pilgrimage to St. Cuthbert's shrine. Curiously enough, we find that the churches of St. Cuthbert at Aldingham, and St. Cuthbert at Kirkby Ireleth, were both dedicated in the same reign. If we accept the historical part as fact (as I think we may), we have at once a solution of the existence of the great Crewdson and Croudson family of to-day. Numberless children would be baptised with the saintly name, and, thus popularized, in due time Crud, and Cruddy, the nick forms, would be promoted into patronymics. Nothing that I could say could emphasize more strongly the importance of studying the indigenous names of a district like Furness, with a view of gleaning history out of them.†

* An exception is found—A.D. 1598.—"Theare remaineth in several men's hands in Cartmellfell, by the placing of Myles Shawe, and Rowland Codyson, deceased, £7 0 0."—*Annals of Cartmel*, p. 37.

† Reginald's MS. was published in 1835, by the Surtees Society. He lived at the very time the story is related; for writing on another matter under the date 1165, he uses the words "nostris diebus." (p. 180.)

But by far the most interesting name of this class is Cowplandson, or Cawplandson, found in the register from its commencement till the eighteenth century, when it died out. An old lady in the town told me four years ago, just before she died, that she was sprung from the Cowplandsons. Her pride was manifest, and I went home wondering what she meant. I know now. The first entry of the family is the baptism of Agnes Cawplandson in 1549 (p. 8). In 1346, just two hundred years before this, Edward III. gave part of the manor of Ulverston to John de Cowpland, who was the hero of the battle of Neville's cross (West, p. 39), he having taken David Bruce, King of Scots, his prisoner. He was created knight banneret, and granted five hundred pounds per annum. Those who could claim any relationship were so determined that the world should know the fact that they styled themselves Couplandson, and by so doing furnished the only instance I remember to have seen, after seventeen years' study of English nomenclature, of a bonâ fide *local* name taking the filial suffix to it. **Cowplandson.**

Of course in formal records the full baptismal name is almost invariably entered. Only here and there we gather that in common life they all bore a pet name. From the first the favourite girl's name has been Janet, rather than Jane. Even in that punctilious day, this pet form was admitted by the priest at the font; but no other. Esabell (Isabel) is found in the register (p. 20) as Esot, in a marriage; and as Esatt (p, 30), in a burial. Jenkin appears twice (p. 21) in a burial instead of John; Hewin for Hugh, (p. 26); Sander for Alexander, (p. 31); and Em and Emot for Emma, (p, 5, p. 7, and p. 44). None of these appear in *baptisms*. They were entered by the early registrar at marriage and burial after the pet name had become closely associated with the bearer.* The prejudice against pet and nick forms at the font lasted to the middle of the last century, about the time when "double-barrelled christian names," as James Payn styles them, came into use; and it was only at that lax period that we begin to find Betty, Nancy, Mally, Peggy, and Dolly, entered in the christening book. **Pet and Nick-names in the Register.**

* It is true that Harry appears among the baptisms in the early pages of the register, but Harry was not a pet form, only an English attempt at the Norman-French pronunciation of Henry. Hence Harriet the feminine, and the surname Harrison, scarcely ever found as Henryson.

Ferdinando and Plato.

Two common baptismal names in Furness are Ferdinando and Plato; the former known as Fardy, and found in that form in our burial register. Both arose in the practice of "copying their betters." The first I imagine was introduced in Elizabeth's reign, by Ferdinando, Earl of Derby, Lord of the manor of Broughton; and perhaps he stood godfather to Ferdinando Huddleston, of Millom Castle (*temp.* James I). There is a tradition afloat that Ferdinando owes its origin to the Armada, and a shipwrecked Spaniard; but we may treat it as the Levite did the wounded traveller—glance at it, and pass on. Plato was introduced, I suspect, by the Ambroses of Lowick Hall, an erudite family. Plato Ambrose was the brother to John, fellow of Trinity, Cambridge, who died in 1684; and he may have been successor to some other Plato in the family. Alan, son of Plato Penny, also of a Lowick family, was buried December 14th, 1681. Both names are still in favour in the district. Christian, as a girl's name, was going out of fashion when our register begins. Kirchean Lawreman was buried in 1556. This represents the pronunciation of the day. The name was popular for a time, because of Christian de Lindsey, widow of Ingelram de Guynes, who confirmed her husband's concessions to the burgesses of Ulverston in 1334*. It became a surname. The now almost forgotten Gawin, or Gawen, was preserved in the Stephenson family till the last century:—

Christian.

Gawin.

"That Gawaine with all his olde courtesies,"

as Chaucer has it, speaking of one of King Arthur's knights, the originator of the name. The old nick form was "Gun," hence our Gunsons. Thus the name still lives in the district after all. The christian name of Garnet figures several times in the early history of Furness. "Garnet our forester" was one of the witnesses to the Charter of the Manor of Ulverston (West, p. 34). Turned into a surname it has never left the neighbourhood. Tyson, Towson, and Townson are no doubt from Anthony. Like a cloud of locusts our Tysons cover Furness from end to end, yet they have wandered but little. There are only five in the London Directory. How came Anthony, and this form of the patronymic to be so

Garnet.

* (West, p. 42.)—The tendency to copy the "quality" would have made it fashionable for a time, in any case.

popular in the district? For this cause: Anthony was the patron saint of the swine-herd, the charcoal-burner, and the hooper. There are only five churches dedicated to this saint in England. Two are in Cornwall; one at Altham, in Kent; one at Newton Toney, in Wilts; and the last at Cartmel Fell.* To this day Anthony is a fairly well-established baptismal name. The pet form was Tony, and the original patronymic Townson. This by Furness folk was generally abbreviated to Towson and Tyson. There need be no surprise felt that Anthony and Christopher—one the protector of the woodman, the other of the traveller; one for the dense forests and the other for the wide sands—should be well represented in Furness nomenclature. But Anthony had had his day when our registers begin; only here and there is he met with at the font.†

Robert.

From Robert we get Hobson, and Dobson; but the latter is the Furness form. A ghost, therefore, in this district is not a *hob* but a *dobby*.

> From elves, hobs, and fairies
> Defend us good Heaven,

Roger.

say Beaumont and Fletcher in one of their plays. Had they been Furness folk they would have said dob, or dobby.‡ In the same way Roger gave us the double forms of Hodgson and Dodgson, two of the most powerful patronymics in Furness. We have irrefragable evidence of the popularity of Roger during the period of surname formation. Out of eleven witnesses to the charter of the Manor of Ulverston in 1409, there are three Rogers, viz., Roger Heton, William son of Roger, and Roger his son. They were enfranchised by the son of Roger Fitz-Reinfred. Here are the progenitors of some of our town's-people of to-day. The local saying "as firm as Hodge-wife" is, I dare say, half a thousand years old. Who she was I cannot say, any more than I can conjecture who was the original Hodge who gave title to "Hodge-puddle," or "Hodge-wife Gill." But they must be equally old, and

* Cum. and West. Arch. Soc. Vol. 2, p. 390.

† The curate of St. Mary's *circa* 1590 was John Townson spelled Towson in the register. As a font name Anthony was retained in the Sawrey family of Plumpton till last century.

‡ Robert has ever given the personal name to haunting spirits. Why, I cannot tell. I suspect the stories anent Robin Hood can be referred to this.

formed like Ben-cragg,* Barber-green, Jenkin-syke, Gawith-field,† Kendal-ground, Roger-ground, Walker-ground, without the possessive "s." Further off than Furness they would have spoken of it as Hodge's-puddle, just as they would have said "Kendal's-ground," or "Jenkin's-syke." Among the list of these last-mentioned witnesses are two Adams—Adam Garnett, and William son of Adam. The every day form was Atkin. Here is the source of our local Atkinsons, who have never left the district since the day the name arose. We are met at every turn by one of the brotherhood. Adam is still used in baptism, but it had a popularity then which bears no comparison with that which it has now; for a time it was the favourite font-name in Furness. Four Adams are mentioned in the "Revenues of Conishead Priory," A.D. 1256. (West, pp. 190, 195.) No fewer than six Adams figure as benefactors of the Abbey, *circa* 1290 (ditto, pp. 47, 48). No wonder Atkinson holds its own to-day.

Adam.

French forms.

Nor are French, or Norman-French, forms wanting. Atkinson, and Addinson, are both from Adam, but they are kept distinct from the first. The latter has resolved itself finally into Addison. Isaac (once almost as popular as Adam, on account of the miracle-plays) became Ike, and Hick, and Higg, and then Higgin.‡ All our Dickinsons are found in the earlier pages of the registers as Dicconsons, showing that the pet name of Richard followed French fashion, not English.§

Gilbert.

Gilpin is still found in Ulverston, and is distinctly Furnessian; though not confined to this district. An inspection of the charter of the Manor of Ulverston, in the reign of Henry IV., is witnessed, amongst others, by Gilbert, of Lancaster, and Gilbert, son of Adam. (West, p. 34.) Hence Gilbert was common. Now Rob-ert, Lamb-ert, and Gilb-ert took the pet forms of Rob-in, Lamb-in, and Gilb-in; still

* *Ben* may be the old Pen, or Ben, a hill, but a careful glance at the place suggests "Ben's-cragg" as the more likely origin. If it be so, then Benedict has left his impress even on our local terms.

† The Gawiths are found in our register as late as last century at Gawith-field, and the Kendalls at Kendal-ground.

‡ The family of Higgin, of Netherhouses, have never moved since our register begins. How long they had been settled there before I cannot say.

§ Religious brethren cultivated much of the soil; dwelling not at the Abbey, but in the granges, and farms scattered about. Only the other day a Furness-bred gardener showed me some plants that would not grow, "the trees *omered* them so," where the French *ombre* is unmistakably used.

found in Robinson, Lampin, and Gilpin, in the two last cases of which, "b" becomes "p" by a natural law. The name spread beyond Furness. Edward Gilpin, of Kentmere, in Westmorland, was father of the Northern Apostle, Bernard Gilpin, born in 1517. A Bernard Gilpin was living in Ulverston but a few years ago, held in high respect of the people. Bernard is one more memorial of Furness Abbey, and its Bernardine order.

Leonard.

We may notice here the extreme commonness of Leonard in the earlier pages of the register. The hospital for lepers, at Kendal, the patronage of which was given to the Priory of Conishead by William de Lancaster, was dedicated to St. Leonard.* The name seems to have become exceedingly popular in Furness, and is not forgotten even now. For generations it lingered in the Fell family of Hawkswell. The first Vicar of St. Mary's after the dissolution was Leonard Fell. A connection of Vice-Chancellor Fell bore the same name.

Rowland.

A frequent Christian name in the register is Rowland, pronounced and written Rawland. This is good evidence that our Rawlinsons are so sprung. The original form of Rowlandson, however, may still be seen in the district. An indenture of the reign of Henry VIII. is witnessed by Thomas Rawlinson, and Rawland Frale. (West, p. 150.) This settles the matter. The vowel "o" is equivalent to "a" in Furness. In our own registers Johnson is Janson till recent years; and Molly is Mally to-day.

(2) *Official Surnames.*

Parker.

Parker, Steward, and Bailiff, or Baillie, are the only instances I can find of this class. The first held office directly under the Abbots of Furness.

(3) *Occupative Surnames.*

Furness a forest.

The leading occupative names themselves testify to the natural characteristics of Furness. It was only at a comparatively recent period that "riddings" were cleared for farming operations. The whole district bore the appearance of one vast undulating forest; trees of luxuriant growth

* Dr. Whittaker, in his History of Richmondshire, quotes an old document, *temp.* Edward VI.: "Hospitium S'ci Leonardi, prope villam de Kirkby de Kendale, nuper de monasterio de Conyshead, pertinent val. iv*l.* xiiis. iv*d.*" He adds: "two poor women, the last inhabitants, were then dead."

scaling the hillsides with a conqueror's stride, and filling the vales with the densest foliage.* The underwood seems to have been well-nigh impenetrable. The monks of Furness did much to promote its removal. They encouraged the peasants to enclose "quillets" to their cottages, for which they paid a small encroachment rent. And the *parks* that still retain that title are a distinct feature of the local nomenclature of Furness, reminding us of the larger riddings that were impaled. The "Ellers," in Ulverston, shows the alder to have thickly followed the beck that flows through the present town, and the "Lund" below (*i.e.* a laund, or *lawn*) proves that a piece of grassy sward was sufficiently remarkable, amid a woodland that reached the very edge of the shore. As a result, the tilling of soil has left us few nominal relics; while the tendance of cattle is memorialised for ever in the great family of Cowards—(spelled Cow-herd in our earlier registers)—whose present orthography is a libel on their character. For in the protection of their charge, they would have to meet the wild boar daily; and even the wolf in such a district would not be extinct before the cognomen had become hereditary. We have also Gelderd, or Geldart, a family that ramified strongly. The root-word is found in the "Townley Mysteries." Nor can we forget our local Hirds, and Hirdsons (*i.e.* hird, a custodian of beasts), whose progenitors looked to the forest pannage for the sustentation of their stock. In fact all were woodlanders who pastured their flocks on the green slopes of the fells in summer; and in winter, under the shelter of wooden sheds, sustained them with the tender sprigs of the holly and the ash.

Coward.

Gelderd, Hird, and Hirdson.

Ashburner.

Coming to manufacturing industries, Ashburner, of course, we owe to iron ore; and it is distinctively one of the oldest names in Furness, and of purely native growth. There are several stocks, and several ramifications of each, so that the name is not likely to die out. William de Lancaster, when Conishead was erected into a priory, gave a "bloom-smithy" to its use, with iron ore from Plumpton, and all the dead wood in Blawith, "for *making charcoal*." In our Ashburners we go

* Even Low Furness, in Stephen's Grant, is called the "Forest of Furness and Walney." High Furness continued till a recent period a continuous woodland. (West, p. xlv.)

back to the very infancy of the manufacture of pig. It was evidently a general term, covering the whole process. Thus the ash-burner not merely made charcoal, but smelted. He was a manufacturer, rather than a woodman, and, in fact, was the precursor of our larger capitalists of to-day. But his name reminds us once more of the wooded tract in which he lived. It is interesting, however, to note that an occupative term "bloomer" existed for one who worked at a bloomary. In the burials for 1571 occurs :—

Bloomer.

"March 1. Edmund Blomer, Ulverston."

Nevertheless, its rarity proves either that it was not in such common use as the other; or that it came too late for permanent embodiment in our nomenclature.*

Still more interesting to my mind is the use of "collier" in our register :—

Collier.

"1598. Jan. 8, Buried, a daughter of a collier at Blawith,"

(*i.e.* a charcoal burner). An Act of Elizabeth is entitled—"An Act that timber shall not be felled, to make coals for the burning of iron." The Psalmist speaks of "coals of juniper." The collier in our registers was a woodman employed for making fuel for the bloomaries. But though "Collyer" in this sense became a surname in other parts of England, as for instance in the weald of Kent, in Furness it had no chance against Ashburner, which is peculiar to the district.

Kilner, and others.

Kilner only died out of the registers a generation or two ago. Lime-burning would originate the name. Disused kilns may be seen in many parts of the district. *Corker* was a long-lived surname, and, as will be seen shortly, played an important part in the history of the town. I am not quite sure that it survives, but it must go with the Tubmans, Cowpers, Turners, and Wrights, of our early registers, who were all more or less engaged in the great local industry of barrel-making.† The original form, no doubt, is Calker. Here again wood is the prominent article. *Fisher* is common, but

* The name lasted into the next century :—"1605. Oct. 13. Married Johes Mare, and Agnes Blomer."

† In the Certificate of the Revenues of the Abbey, 37 Henry VIII., it is said of the "Woodes in Furneysfelles :" "There ys another yerely profytte commying and growing of the said woodes, called Grenehewe, Bastyng, Blecking, byndyng, making of Sadeltrees, Cart-wheles, Cuppes, Dishes, and many other thynges wrought by Cowpers and Turners, with making of Coles, etc."—(Beck, Appen. p. lxvi.)

there is no *Mariner* or *Shipman*. There was, therefore, no coasting trade to speak of. *Walker*,* and *Webster* (working down from Kendal) occasionally appear. *Nailer* speaks for itself, while Smith is curiously wanting. *Carter*, too, is rare. In fact there are few occupative names, but those few are important, and divided into pastoral and manufacturing avocations. Coward and Gelderd may be said to represent the one, and Ashburner and Cowper (*i.e.* Cooper) the other.

(4) *Nick Names.*

Petty, and others.

There are but the scantiest evidences of humour in the Furness nomenclature. Its patronymics of this class are extremely few, in no way admitting of comparison with Yorkshire. Redhead may be but local; Brown is as rare as Smith and Jones; and Suggener (*i.e.* sojourner), though it lived for two centuries, thus falsifying its meaning, only shows how early a prejudice existed against all strangers or "off-comes." Fresh may owe its origin similarly.† Twice-aday seems suggestive of some early *jeu d' esprit*, but I dare not hazard any guess on the subject. It is the same with Penny. Petty, however, belongs unquestionably to this category, and being French, may hail from the abbey. "Warin Parvus," and his wife, of Lancaster, settled near the monks; "ipse et uxor sua se reddiderunt in religionem in domo de Furness." (Beck, p. 41.) Beck has unfortunately Englished this into "Warin the Little" (p. 112). Of course he and his wife would be known as Petty among the Norman monkish colony. The date is 1127. This is early for an hereditary surname; but I suspect we must look for the founder of the family in this direction. Goodbarn (Registers, p. 2) is an evident nick name, and corresponds with the south English "Goodchild;" while Noble and Fox speak for themselves.

(5) *Local Surnames.*

Clan names.

Nothing proves more clearly the absence of a migrative tendency on the part of the Furness folk than their names, especially those of local origin. The last thirty years have

* A *Walker* was a fuller. A statute of Elizabeth (5 Eliz. c. 4. 23.) among other occupations includes "woolen-weaver, cloth-fuller, otherwise called tucker, or walker."

† *Fresh* is found in the weddings for 1547 (p. 4). I believe it is not extinct. It existed two hundred years earlier on the isle of Walney.

worked a wonderful change. The natives are emigrating, and the alien is immigrating. The railway has done much. But a transformation was visible earlier than this, when better roads were being made into the country. Still we have to acknowledge that the vast mass of the Furness population bear the same name to-day that they bore six hundred years ago. What we may call the clan-names, too, are especially strong. Certainly the first page of the register (1545) is, so far as nomenclature is concerned, the same as the last (1813). To have emigrated twelve or fifteen miles seems to have been the limit of their ambition. Almost every hamlet, or prominent local mark, has given us a surname, showing where the first progenitor sprung. His descendants live close to its threshold. Nay, even in the days of Henry VIII., they are to be found in colonies, each hamlet resembling a small hive of bees, wherein dwelt the Taylors, or the Rawlinsons, or the Redheads, as the case might be. Mr. West refers to the court-roll, as establishing the fact that the Hirdsons lived at Boweth; the Rawlinsons at Haverthwaite; the Tomlinsons at Grisedale; the Redheads at Nibthwaite; the Taylors at Finsthwaite; and the Satterthwaites at Colthouse. He records that at a view of Frank-pledge at Sawrey, 38 Henry VIII., George Braithwaite was the bailiff, and no less than eighteen tenants bore the same name. Looking over the registers for Elizabeth's reign the other day, I caught myself thinking that the plague had cleared out a family named Towers from Lowick; the fact being, as I discovered afterwards, that nearly all the Lowick people went by that name. There were plenty of Towerses left to marry and be given in marriage immediately afterwards.*

Salthouse and Backhouse.

Salthouse is generally "Saltus" in the registers, just as Bakehouse is turned into the jovial loving Bacchus, and Latehouse (who succeeded to the title of the Ambroses) into Latus.† Salthouse is now a hamlet near Barrow, but there was also a Salthouse by the shore between Ulverston

* A father who held a tract of land from the Abbot would secure further enclosures for his sons, and thus a number of families bearing the same name would spring up, all attached by customary tenancy. The dissolution would scatter them to a certain extent.

† The Yorkshire Lofthouses are now invariably Loftus.

and the Priory, for the use of the convent and town. In those days salt was procured from the sands, by pouring water on it, and then boiling it down. Grants of land for this purpose were common along the sea shore. The surname may have sprung from the hamlet, still so called, or from the nearer works at Ulverston.

Cockinscale.

It is curious to note how small and insignificant is the spot that has given rise to well-known patronymics. The name of Cockenscale, or Cockinshell, reminds us of the farm of that name on the fellside by Blawith. William Cockinshell was foreman of the jury at the Ulverston Court Baron for 1740. The place is mentioned in such an entry as this:—

"1688. Dec. 29. Buried, Mary, ye wife of John Kendal, of Cockenskell in Blawith."

Chanonhouse.

The Canon-house at Pennington gave birth to a family that spread for a time, as Chanon-house, Channel-house, and Chandel-house, but all are now obsolete. Toppin, or Topping, too, has wellnigh lapsed. Plague and pestilence sometimes swept away a whole family. Others were childless; others, again, had but daughters, who surrendered their names at marriage. It is quite different with another patronymic. The Troughtons all hail from a grange of that name in Woodland. They have ramified strongly. Yet, it is all but certain, they are sprung from a single couple, settled at that spot, and taking their name from it. The Picthalls spring from a farm so called in Blawith, and there are Picthalls at its threshold to-day:—

Troughton, and Picthall.

"1689. Oct. 11. Buried Thomas Kirkby, of Picthall in Blawith."

Peel.

Pill, Pyle, and Peel, in our registers mark the place of that name, where the ruins still stand, once called the "Peele de Foddrey." A peel was a small fortress:

"God save the lady of this pele,"

says Chaucer in the *House of Fame*. The last Abbot of Furness was Roger Pyle. At the dissolution he became parson of Dalton. He was evidently a native, like many of his predecessors. Pul, and Pule, (now Poole,) in our records hailed no doubt from Rusland, or Ulverston, pool. A pool was the highest reach of the tidal wave up a stream, that sometimes overflowed the shallow bank. Sandys (*i.e.* Sands) speaks for itself.

Poole.

Nor do the towns and hamlets of the district go unremembered in personal nomenclature. Such family names as Kendall, Kirkby, Lancaster, Satterthwaite, Strickland, Burton, Sawrey, Seatle, Weston, Newby, Barrow, Newton, Scales, Crook, Pennington, Cocken, Leece, Lindow, Kellett, and Woodburne greet one from page to page. Bowth was memorialised in Boode, and Bothe, now Booth. From other varied and scattered landmarks arose our Holmes and Greaves, our Woodends and Gillbanks, our Towers and Moorhouses, our Brockbanks and Riggs, our Briggs and Mounts, our Mosses and Myers. It will take a good many pestilences to drive them out of our local directories. Most of these places are mentioned *locally* in our registers; as for instance:— **Town and hamlet names.** **Names from local land marks.**

"1694. June 27. Buried Margaret Towers, of Morehouse, in Osmotherley."

This lonely farmstead still remains. It gave us a surname six hundred years ago. Myers is found in the many forms of Myer, Myres, Mar, Marr, Mare, and Marre in the early pages of the register. *Mire*, from the same root as *moor*, denotes the swampy lower levels of the moorland. It is one more proof of the early presence of the Norsemen, from whose dictionary it came. The district is very familiar with this old suffix, in such compounds as Longmire, Whirmire, Hollowmire, Goldmire, or Blamire (*i.e.* Blackmoor). In our register they are spelt much like the surname:— **Myers.**

"1612-13. Jan. 1. Bapt. franciscus Janson, fil. Johnis de holowmyre."
"1612. July 24. Bapt. Georgius Dobson, fil. Christoferi de Whiermyr."

The "s" in Myers is a common adjunct in these local surnames. Briggs is as common as Brigg, Greaves as Greave, and Holmes as Holme. A greave is a *grove* or little coppice, and holme is a small islet in a stream, or a little rising ground apt to be surrounded when the river is flooded. **Greaves.** **Holmes.**

"1662-3. Feb. 27. Buried Dorothy Taylor, of Apeltree Holme in Blawith."
"1669. Jan. 11. Buried Willyam Swaynson, of Greenholme in Blawith."

One of the best established names is Fell, or ffell, as it is inscribed in our register, that being the old fashioned capital F.* It is the distinctively local surname of Furness. One **Fell.**

* Fox, and Fisher, are ffox, and ffisher, in St. Mary's register. One or two families in Lancashire, the ffaringtons for instance, still retain the old character.

branch settled in Ulverston at least four centuries ago, and speedily forged to the front. We shall have occasion to refer to them again. Middlefell lingered long, and is still found in the neighbourhood of Lancaster, having at some period crossed the sands. Postlethwaite and Chamney, also found as Chamley, seem to have hailed from the Cumberland side of the Duddon. Crossing to Kirkby Ireleth, they gradually advanced eastward. I cannot find the original spot, though I have searched diligently. Ormandy has puzzled me much. It is distinctly local, and Furnessian. But I cannot help thinking it represents Osmotherley, once written Osmunderley and Asmunderlaw. We know the surname to have existed in the thirteenth century;* and from Osmunderley to Ormundy, or Ormandy, is not a great transformation in a district that loves to abbreviate, and still styles Hodgson and Dodgson, as Hodg'n and Dodg'n. Towers I have failed to indicate on the map. It was a strong colony in its day.†

Middlefell.

Postlethwaite.

Chamney.

Ormandy.

Towers.

Several local names throw us back once more upon the Abbey; as, for example, Park, with the more official Parker. Just at the time when the country-side surnames were becoming hereditary, the Abbot had obtained from Edward I. power to enclose tracts of land, and to increase the number of his customary tenants. These larger enclosures are still known to every one as Abbot Park, Stot Park, Oxen Park, Dale Park, Waterside Park, Lawson Park, and a dozen others. The early tenants originated the patronymic, and when our register begins, the Parks had become already formidable in number. Still more closely related to the Abbey may we consider such names as Backhouse, or Bacchus, Stables, and the locally familiar Kitchen to be. The "backhouse" (*i.e.* "bake-house"), the "stable," and the "kechyn," are all enumerated in the temporalities of the Abbey, by the commissioners of Henry VIII., 1537, (Beck, Appendix, p. lxii).

Park.

Kitchen.

* William de Osmunderlaw was one of the witnesses to the deed of Ingelram de Guynes, and Christian, his wife, recorded in the Inspeximus of Henry IV. (West, p. 41.)

† The early form is "de Toura," or "de Turribus." There is still Broughton Tower, whose foundation is quite as old as the name, but the plural dress seems to point to some double turret that has disappeared. The family settled in Lowick, and spread widely. It is possible, of course, that it came in with the Conqueror from Toura.

The visitor to the Valley of the Deadly Nightshade may still mark the spot where these several offices formerly stood. The register has many references to the progenitors of these names, and they would be of no small consequence in their day and generation.

Ulverston not a patronymic.

It is curious to note that Ulverston is barely recorded as a patronymic.* This only adds proof of the comparative importance of its position. Even in the thirteenth century it was too large a community to give definiteness to a local surname. Thomas of Moorhouse would give an individuality in the immediate neighbourhood, that William of Ulverston could not. Besides it shows a tendency to immigrate into, not emigrate from, the town,—a clear testimony of the consideration Ulverston was held in by the Furness folk. Adam of Leece settles in Ulverston, as a good centre of industry, but Roger of Ulverston does not settle in Leece. Hence Leece in our registers, but not Ulverston.

Scandinavian foot prints.

It only remains to notice that most of these local terms, single or compound, are reminders of a far more distant immigration, that of the Norseman. In *beck*, and *gill*, and *tarn*, and *dale*, and *force* or *foss*, and *fell*, and *scale*, and *holme*, and *thwaite*, and *mire*, we see affixes or suffixes, which tell us the particular race that ran their adventurous ships upon the perilous coast of Cumberland and Furness. It was a Norwegian, rather than a Danish raid. And, were it my subject, I could point out in the dialect of the district the clear and unmistakable traces of this dim and far off invasion.

I must apologise to the reader for this seeming long digression. And yet is an apology needed? In clearing up the origin of these locally sprung names, have I not been writing the earliest history of the people? It seems so to me.

* Mr. Ayre, my co-adjutor in editing the *Registers*, reminds me of the following:—"Richard Ulverston was born in this County (*i.e.* Lancashire) at Ulverston, a well known market in Loynsday Hundred. A great antiquary (ambitious of all learned men's acquaintance) complained that he knew him not so well as he desired. He was bred at Oxford, and wrote a book intituled 'The Articles of Faith, or the Creed of the Church.' . . . . The time and place of his death are equally uncertain, but by probability about 1434."—(Fuller's "Worthies".) Probably Richard took the name when he went to the south. Distance would give definiteness to the *sobriquet*.

CHAPTER III.

THE CHURCH.

Close connection between the Church and the Priory.

T. MARY'S CHURCH and Conishead Priory are household words in Ulverston ears. Their names are uttered with reverence mingled with pride. But although the Braddyll Chapel, and its time-worn tablets commemorative of that family, and the Doddings, connect the Church closely with the Priory since the dissolution of the monasteries; nevertheless there was an even more intimate relation between the two at a still earlier, and for as prolonged, a period. Both were dedicated to St. Mary—both have been "improved," almost into an obliteration of their original features;—yet their foundations are there; and they are all but synchronic. As for their chronicles, they are two streams that meet, and part, and meet to part again; but their waters have intermingled, and they cannot be separated. Each has fertilised the soil of the other. Were I writing the history of St. Mary's, I should divide it into two epochs:—St. Mary's under appropriation, and St. Mary's under impropriation; but I am not writing a history, only chronicling events. And the dissolution of the monasteries is such a landmark of English politics, that each era will stand out of itself.

The foundation of the Church: *circa* A.D. IIII.

Dedicated, as aforesaid, to St. Mary, the Church stands on a slope, sheltered by the hills on one side, and overlooking the estuary on the other. Its origin is unknown. Through many changes, alterations, and restorations the old Norman doorway, with its chevron moulding, has passed almost unscathed, and still remains a silent witness to the great

John Howe, Photo. *Ulverston.*

ST. MARY'S, 1842.

antiquity of the foundation. Tradition asserts that the Church was built in the *four ones;* and tradition is not always wrong. Such few gleams of light as can penetrate the obscurity in which it is enveloped come to us from the neighbouring Priory of Conishead, originally a hospital for the indigent and the leprous of Ulverston and its environs, and endowed with all the land on both sides of the road from Bardsea to Ulverston. But the hospital was quickly promoted to a Priory, and the Church was as speedily appropriated to the black canons by the founder, William, baron of Kendal; afterwards better known as William de Lancaster. His patron was Henry II. (1154-1189), and this gives approximately the age of the Church. Previously to this it seems for a short time, like Pennington, to have been a chapelry within the parish of Dalton, and thus under control of the abbot of Furness.* Indeed a claim of appropriation for both churches was set up; and in 1208, a commission, which included Gilbert Fitz-Reinfred, lord of Ulverston, and the Archdeacon of Richmond, met, and for a short time the controversy was settled. The canons of Conishead were to collect the tithes, subject to an annual payment of 50 shillings to the Abbey *pro bono pacis*. In fact, it was a compromise in favour of the Priory. In 1230, a second decision of Walter Grey, Archbishop of York, confirmed the chapels of Dalton and Urswick to the monks of Furness, and declared the advowsons of Ulverston and Pennington to belong to the canons of Conishead. They were, however, to pay, so far as Ulverston was concerned, nine marks yearly to the Abbey. The black canons, having practically beaten the monks, were allowed quiet possession; and, in 1307, an *inspeximus* of Edward II. seemed to have secured their rights for ever. The convent was seised of the appropriation, the prior and canons took all profits to their own use, amounting to £12 a year;† and the brotherhood, or a substitute, under-

A.D. 1208.

Controversies between the Abbot and Prior relating to St. Mary's.

A.D. 1230.

A.D. 1307.

* "According to the *Coucher Book of Furness Abbey* the parish of Ulverston was originally part and parcel of the parish of Dalton, as was Urswick, from which Ulverston was separated."—Baines' Lancashire, ii., 655, Edit. 1870.

† *Valor Beneficiorum*, 1291.

took the discharge of the parochial duties.* As a consequence the convent was rector, and the vicarage of Ulverston was never endowed.†

The Chanon-house at Pennington.

Thus for generations did the canons, black-cassocked, and black-cloaked, issue forth to attend to the spiritual ministration of the two churches. The road to Pennington was rough and broken, and this necessitated a house of rest and refreshment near the people of that parish. A singular and interesting topographical fact is established by the registers that have been already printed. A family of the name of Chanonhouse appears in the weddings and buryings of 1547. We may allow it to have existed at least two centuries earlier. They seem to have had no migrative tendencies, scarcely wandering beyond the limits of the two parishes, and died out in the eighteenth century, after the name had undergone the various corruptions of Charnel-house, Chanel-house, and Chandle-house. That the progenitors of this family dwelt at a canon-house connected with the Priory, will pass without dispute. As to the form of the word, too, there is no difficulty. Chaucer, in his "Chanones Yemannes Tale," whose very title is sufficient, says :—

> Nay, nay, God wot, all be he monk or frere,
> Preest, or *chanon*, or any other wight,
> Though he sit at his book, both day and night,
> All is in vain.

* The *Coucher Book of Furness Abbey*, referring to some claim of St. Mary's on the Chapel of Hawkshead (*circa* 1200 A.D.), speaks of a certain Robert as parson of Ulverston. This shows that the canons were accustomed to depute one of their body to be actual curate of the parish. The passage runs thus:—"Robertus clericus persona de Ulverstone totam calumpniam quam habuit de capella de Hoxeta liberam et quietam clamavit et dimisit abbatie de Furnesio et ecclesie de Daltona; perquisita enim rei veritate ab antiquis clericis et laicis, jus nullum sibi vel ecclesie sue invenire potuit.

"Hanc tamen capellam de Hoxeta tenebit prædictus Robertus de ecclesia et persona Daltone libere et quiete cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, præter corpora cum divisis suis quæ deferentur ad Daltonam, in tota vita sua per recognitionem dimidie libre incensi ad festum sancti Michaelis; et ipse Robertus adquietabit capellam prædictam in omnibus et per omnia. Teste decano Adam, et toto capitulo."

† The chief clause runs thus: "Ratas habentes et gratas eas, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, dilectis nobis in Christo, priori et canonicis loci prædicti, et successoribus suis confirmamus; prout cartæ et scripta diversorum donatorum, quæ inde habent rationabiliter, testantur: et prout idem prior, et canonici, et prædecessores sui, terras et tenementa prædicta hactenus tenuerunt; nolentes quod prædicti prior et canonici, seu successores sui, ratione *statuti* de terris et tenementis ad *manum mortuam* non ponendum edicti, inde per nos, vel heredes nostros, justiciarios, escatores, vicecomites, seu alios ballivos, seu ministeros nostros quoscumque . . . molestentur in aliquo, seu graventur. In cujus rei, etc."—(Pat. 12 Edw. II. Mem. 22 parte prima. *Vide* West, p. 198.)

The question arises, where was this Chanon-house? Close to Pennington Church is still an old farm called Shannon-house, or Chanel-house.* Here evidently we must look for the site of the ancient *quasi* parsonage of St. Michael. Here dwelt, or rested for refreshment, as he went to and from the Priory, the canon, who, for the time being, was curate of the chapelry. Thus, through centuries of change, and while the surname, after undergoing the vicissitudes to which surnames are subject, has succumbed to time, the local Shannon-house, with its thin orthographical disguise, still preserves the earlier pronunciation, still marks the spot, and adds one little item to our dim knowledge of the past.†

A Chantry at St. Mary's.

At some period of its history a chantry was added to St. Mary's, where the Braddyll chapel is now situate. This chapel, though but a name, is a reminiscence of the earlier chantry. For whose soul the daily mass was said, we cannot say; and the only mention of the chantry priest is that by the commissioners of Henry VIII., who record a "stipendiary in the p'ish churche of Ulve'ston Off the foundation of . . . to celebrate masse, and serve in the quire there for ever: Thomas Dobson, incumbent of th' age of xliiii. yeres hath the clere yerely revenue of the same for his salarie, £iii. v^{s}. x^{d}. And his lyving besides is nil. The landes and ten'ts belonginge to the same be of the yerely revenue of £iii. v^{s}. x^{d}. whereof in reprises: nil—Plate: none—Howselynge people: Mlicc."‡ Dobson received his full pension in 1553 from the Crown revenues. "Ulmerston: To Thomas Dobsonne incumbent, £3. 5^{s}. 10^{d}."§

The Dissolution of the Monasteries. A.D. 1536.

Just before the dissolution of the Priory brought the conventual appropriation to an end, the people began the restoration of the Church. But it had to be completed under wholly different auspices. For in 1536, under the Act which

* We are not concerned with the newly-built mansion "Shannon-house,"—but solely with the old farm-stead. The deeds relating to the latter, style it alike "Shannon-house," and "Chanel-house."

† The farm-name has undergone all the changes of the surname, as the Pennington register shows: "Buried, John ffell, of Challen-house, June 13, 1666." "Buried, James ffell, of Channel-house, Dec. 18, 1670." "Baptised, Christopher sonne of James ffell, of Chanon-house, June 12, 1642." These three forms all existed together, therefore.

‡ Lancashire Chantries, ii., 250.

§ Willis' Abbeys, ii., 108.

granted the monasteries and priories under the value of £200 per annum to the king, Conishead went to the Crown,

Thus ends the first epoch—that of appropriation to the Priory of Conishead. With the dissolution of the latter the link was broken. At the dissolution the conventual population of Conishead was a prior, seven *religious*, and forty-seven servants. Its revenues were £161 7s. 9d. The Priory was at once dismantled, its leads bells, and timber fetching £333 6s. 3½d. But a worse evil befell the Church. It was impropriated to a lay-rector, not necessarily the owner of Conishead. Indeed for a time their connection ceased. The chances of St. Mary's endowment were more precarious than ever. The Priory demesnes, and the manor, passed in quick succession through the hands of the Monteagles, Pagets, and more local Machells, and Sandys, till at length they fell into the hands of Myles Dodding, and through the Doddings to the Braddylls. Other individuals fee-farmed the tithes from the Crown, and the impropriation went to them.

The Impropriation of St. Mary's.

The Institution of Registers.

The dissolution of the Monasteries was quickly followed by the institution of registers, and had we time we could trace a connection. We can hardly doubt that the Ulverston registers commenced in 1538, when Cromwell's Injunction was issued; but the earliest entries left to us begin in the year 1545. There is scarcely a single allusion to Coniston and Torver, although they were both chapelries in the ancient parish. The explanation is simple. The inhabitants of Coniston and Torver took advantage of the dissolution to remedy a long standing grievance.

The Complaint of Torver and Coniston, A.D. 1538.

A chapel existed at the latter place, erected, probably, by the Harringtons. It had no burial ground, however, and the inhabitants petitioned for one. The faculty, obtained from Archbishop Cranmer in 1538,* itself hints at the reasons which prompted the request. It testifies that mass and other functions were regularly performed in the chapel, but owing to "inundationes" (flooded streams), "lutosas vias" (muddy roads), "et interposita montium juga" (obstructive hills), it was difficult to convey bodies to Ulverston for interment.

* This is still preserved in the parish chest at Torver.

Hence it will be found that scarcely a single funeral is entered from Coniston or Torver. The early registers simply furnish the initial letter of the township or chapelry. Thus "U" means Ulverston; "O" and "O E L," Osmunderley; "P L," Plumpton; "U C," Urswick (?); "L," "L O" and "L L," Lowick; "E," Egton; "B" and "B L," Blawith; "N L," Newland; "C," "CO," and "CU," Conishead (sometimes written "Cunishead"), but possibly, in one or two instances, Coniston. "T" for Torver, however, is conspicuous by its absence, and it is manifest that the easier way was for the Coniston people to resort to that chapelry. Tradition says that Jenkyn Syke owes its name to the fact that the body of one Jenkyn was lost from the conveyance as his friends were crossing the stream, and that the loss was not discovered till they reached Ulverston. If accidents of this kind were not unfrequent, we can readily understand the petition of both hamlets.*

A.D. 1538-1561. Leonard ffell, first Vicar after the Dissolution.

It is to a curious will, that of Leonard ffell, of Ulverston, we have to turn to find the name of the first vicar after the dissolution. It is dated March 15, 1542, and, after a long and characteristic preamble, runs thus:—"My soule I committe to the hands of God . . . . and my bodye to be erthed in the parich churche afforenamyd (Ulverston). And the daye of my buryall to have all prests that may be gotten to praye for me, and they to have vi^{d}. every one towardes their paynes, and the dewtis of the churche to be gevyn without impedyment accordinge to the lawe and usage. Forther I wyll that Sir Leonard Fell, prest of the saide parich, praye for me duringe a complete yeare directly ensewyng after the date hereof, and he is to have xl^{s}. sterling and his bording as meate and drinke, or else yerfore, as my executours and he openly shall agre for the same. More over I bequeth and gives to the buildynge of the church stepyll of Ulverstone xl^{s}. sterlinge. To finde John Fell meate, drinke, clothinge, boks, and scole wage to goo to the schole, with all other necessaryes to he be xxvi. yeares of aige at good lernyng and scols, without hynderance. Supervisor—John Sawrey—Per

* The Lancashire Church Survey (1650) says:—"The Chappell of Torver, hath no maintenance but what ye inhabitants of ye said Chappelry raise of themselves, for ye salary of Sir Roger Atkinson their Reader."

me Johanem Henchaw presbiterum tñ animarum pastorem licet indignum agentem."*

It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of this will, as a source of local information, at a period when we feel so entirely in the dark. The testator, Leonard ffell, was evidently closely related to the first incumbent, Leonard ffell. The reference to "all prests that may be gotten to praye for me, and every one vi^d^. towardes their paynes" is touching. It seems to refer to the scattered and impoverished canons of Conishead, many of whom would find a temporary shelter in the houses of those to whom they had, in former and more prosperous days, ministered. Probably John, who is to be fed and schooled till he be 26 years old, was intended for Holy Orders, and we may surmise that Henshaw, who was helping Leonard ffell, the incumbent, was also one of the disestablished canons. He, too, was of a local family, the name occurring frequently in the earlier pages of the register.† The will seems to have been made, under the influence of the priests, who were anxious, no doubt, for the minister's maintenance in the troubled and unsettled days that immediately followed the dissolution. Leonard ffell was the first of a list of incumbents, nearly every one of whom was of strictly local extraction. His burial at St. Mary's is duly recorded:—

"1561. March 17. Sir Leonard ffell, Ulverston."

"Sir" was the then equivalent of our modern "reverend," which is purely a title of courtesy. The local clergy are so styled as late as the Commonwealth.‡ I shall have occasion to show that these Fells, father and son, were probably the Fells of Hawkswell, Leonard, as a family font-name, being preserved down to Judge Fell's day, whose near relative, Leonard Fell, lived at Baycliff, and was a prominent supporter of the Quakers. The early Leonard ffells, or Fells,

* Wills and Inventories, Archdeaconry of Richmond—Sur. Soc. No xxxv., p. 36.

† Some of the black canons would find a home with their relatives. A large number of the monks of Furness Abbey, with the Abbot at their head, were of local extraction, as their names prove. It would be the same at Conishead.

‡ *Vide* The Commonwealth Church Survey, 1650, (Lanc. and Ches. Record Soc., p. 141).

are marked "Osmotherley," in the register, and Hawkswell lay on the border of that township.

A.D. 1549. An Indenture of Church Goods.

In the second year of Edward VI., under a Royal Commission, an indenture of the property of St. Mary's was signed by the churchwardens.* The name of one is obliterated by time; that of the other is Ric. Herryson. Unfortunately the document can only be deciphered here and there:—

> . . . . chalice of sylver;
> thre vestements of sylke and sattayn of briggs:
> thre old amycles
> ij old . . . . worstide
> ij candlestycks of brasse, and oue cruxifyxe of copper.†

There is little need of explanation. "Sattayn of briggs" is, I presume, a reference to the fine fabric for the manufacture of which Bruges was celebrated, and the amycles are the jewel-decorated amices, or amites, of linen that formed the priest's head dress: Lydgate says:

> "Upon his head, the amyte first he layeth."

"Amicle" seems formed after the fashion of *tunicle*. It is new to me. The silver chalice, the brass candlestick, and the copper crucifix have long disappeared. But the indenture, and the will, above quoted, taken together, give us a passing glimpse of church life in Ulverston in the transitional years of the Reformation.

A.D. 1551. The Plague in Ulverston.

In 1551 the town was visited by the Plague. It came with great suddenness, and though it stayed but a fortnight, its ravages were calculated to fill the hearts of the people with horror. The interments for the month of August were as follows; 16th, one; 17th, five; 18th, two; 19th, four; 20th, eleven; 21st, six; 22nd, six; 23rd, two; 24th, three; 26th, one; 27th, one, This must have been a terrible visitation. Three families lost three members each within two days. Janson, Adison, and Holme, were the names of the chief sufferers. There is no marriage recorded for three months afterwards.

A.D. 1540-1560. First recorded restoration of the Church.

Tradition, which asserted that St. Mary's was founded in 1111 A.D., has always maintained that the church was restored in the reign of Henry VIII. The latter statement is now

* The Churches were constantly despoiled by the Crown. We may be sure that some royal emergency prompted the institution of this commission.

† Copied from the original in the Record Office by T. E. Bailey, F.S.A.

found to be correct. The will of Leonard Fell, in 1642, is itself sufficient evidence, wherein he bequeaths 40 shillings to the edifying of the 'churche stepyll.' But we have a still more curious witness—that of the building itself. It was noticed at the restoration of the church in 1865, that in all that portion of the fabric that had been left untouched in the partial restoration of 1804, there were in the walls, here and there, carefully dressed stones, that suggested a previous use before their incorporation into the present structure.* And now that the tower has been scraped, any beholder may see a large number of dressed stones, amongst the cobbles, of which it mainly consists, some of freestone from Holker, and some of red sandstone from Hawcoat. Now Conishead, and Furness Abbey, were dismantled from 1538 to 1540. We have recorded by the commissioners of Henry VIII. the price the lead, bells, and timber, fetched. At this very crisis St. Mary's needed re-building; the Priory, the natural guardian of the fabric, being dissolved, and the parishioners of Ulverston thrown on their own resources to restore the crumbling edifice, what wonder they should make a quarry alike of dismantled Priory and Abbey? If true, these stones are doubly consecrate; stones perchance that served for the building of the first home of the Benedictine order; stones, may be, that helped to rear the hospital for the lepers of Ulverston. Their latest home is in the parish church. Truly may St. Mary's children, "take pleasure in her stones, and favour the dust thereof." For these are stones that speak!

The church, probably built on the same lines as its predecessor, must have been a fine one, for Whittaker, who had personally inspected St. Mary's before its restoration in 1804, says: "it were to have been wished that, instead of renewing the old moulded battlements, the restorers (1804) had not been betrayed into the cheap and commodious substitution of two uprights, and one longitudinal flagstone, for that purpose."† This slight allusion only serves to show that the earlier restoration was one alike worthy the worship of God, and the traditions of the place.

* *Ulverston Advertiser*, November 1, 1866.

† *Hist. of Richmondshire*, ii. 394.

The Church and Tower were but slowly restored. The work commenced while Henry still ruled the land; and both Edward and Mary were come, and gone, and Elizabeth was Queen, ere it was finished. No doubt the work had been much impeded by the distracted state of the times. But if slowly raised, at least the tower has lasted well. It is the tower we see to-day; square, of solid masonry, six feet thick.

More than half way up the south side, a tablet is inserted, shielded with a drip roof, bearing this weather beaten inscription:—

PRAY · FOR · THE · SOWLE.
OF · WELL^{m} · DOBSON · GEN.
VSHER · TO · QUEN · EL^{h} · WEH.
GAV · INTO · THIS · WORKE.

Above can be deciphered the characters 1164, evidently a restoration by a later hand, in which the mason has mistaken the second and last of the four figures; for we find in the register of burials,

"1560. Aprile 30. Wm. Dobson, Ulverston."

This entry exactly meets the facts of the case, and it would be well to get the original date re-inserted. Possibly William Dobson, Elizabeth's gentleman usher, was nephew to the chantry priest aforesaid. We may picture the vicar's satisfaction that this great work was completed before his death. As already shewn, he only survived the restoration a few months.

"1559. Aug. 5. Buried, Thomas tempest, Ulverston."
"1562. April 15. Buried, Elsabeth tempest, Ulverston."

A.D. 1559. The Leven Guide.

The Leven sands are not actually unsafe; but the ford is ever shifting through the undulations of the sands. The Priory was early charged to supply a guide, who, besides perquisites, had three acres of land, and fifteen marks a year. Henry VIII., at the dissolution, charged the Crown with the office. Thomas Tempest was the first patentee guide. (West p. 16.) The Tempests lived close to the Priory, by Sandside. An indenture between the Prior and Thomas Tempest leads to the supposition that the latter had held the office before the dissolution.*

* "Recital of indenture between Thomas Prior of Conishead, and Thomas Tempest, and Elizabeth his wife, dated 10th Jan., 26 Henry VIII."—(Lanc. and Cheshire Records, Part I, p. 94.)—I cannot give the indenture in full, not having seen it. It lies in the Record Office.

A.D. 1569.
Neville Hall.

Neville Hall, set in a park, by the stream, amid reaches of alder, or eller, whence the name of this part of the town, was built by Edmund Neville, who possessed the mills and tenements left to him by John, grandson of Lawrence de Cornwall, to whom they were bequeathed by William de Lancaster (third of that name), Baron of Kendal. (West, p. 37.) In the Neville family the hall remained till 1569; and then, by the failure of the northern rebellion, in which John Neville joined his kinsman, the "Noble Neville," Earl of Westmorland, the estate was conficated to the Crown. It is worth noting, that a family of Nevilles still continued in Ulverston till James the First's reign. The marriage of "Harry Shepherd * and Ellin Neville" is recorded Jan. 16th, 1580; and Janne Nevell was buried May 31st, 1582, The Corkers lived at the Hall for a considerable time;† but on the death of Francis Corker, in 1688,‡ another name appears:

"1690. Nov. 7. Buried. Allice, wife of Mr. Robert Gibson, of Nevil Hall, in Ulverstone."

In 1753, Neville Hall was purchased for a poor-house, and conveyed to John Fell and others. The cost was £161 3s., and with it were sunk all the earlier benefactions to the poor of the parish. In 1826, by the new Act, the whole of Furness was formed into one union; and a larger workhouse being needed, was built in the Gill. The old building was sold in 1844, and the proceeds, £381 6s. 8d., appropriated, or rather restored, to the use of the poor of the parish. The trustees were C. S. Kennedy, John Denney, J. K. Hodgson, and John Parker. Under the name of the Neville Hall Charity, the money is distributed at Christmas by the Churchwardens and overseers.

* This may be the parish clerk. "1597. Aprill 17. Buried, Henrie Sheperd, parishe cl." If so it militates against the theory; unless the family had become so reduced that "needs must."

† The mention of the Corkers reminds us of the entry: "1557. Nov. 10. Buried, John Corker, bailister, Ulverston." The Corkers occupied an official position from the first. Thomas Corker, coroner of Furness, died in 1430. (Beck. p 265.) The Ulverston registrar under the Commonwealth was Thomas Corker. *Bailister* (*i.e.* bailiff), is one more instance of the curious Elizabethan custom of appending the old feminine termination to words of masculine occupation. It is at this period we find *beggister* for beggar, and *bellringster* for bellringer. A weaver is a *webster* in our registers till the middle of the eighteenth century. There were two branches of the Corker family at the Commonwealth, but the name died out almost recently, after being closely related to the town for five centuries.

‡ "Francis Corrar (Corker) de Ulverston" is set down among the Liberi Tenantes, 27 Eliz., 1585.—Corry's *Lancashire*, ii., 46.

A.D. 1557. The Sawreys of Plumpton Hall.

In the township of Claife lies the village of Sawrey, which gave name to a family who made their mark in Furness. We first find them at Low Graythwaite; from thence at Broughton, and Plumpton. It is with this latter branch we have to do. The old house of Low Graythwaite, now but a farm-stead, was the residence of Myles Sawrey (*temp.* Henry VIII.). From him descended John Sawrey, whose daughter and sole heir, Jane, married William Rawlinson,* from whom are descended the Rawlinsons of Graythwaite. Their son William was captain in the Parliamentary service, and married his kinswoman, Elizabeth Sawrey, of Plumpton Hall.† Myles Sawrey's third son was John Sawrey, who settled at Plumpton Hall. His direct descendants dwelt there for two centuries, and it is with this branch we are more particularly concerned. The estate in Ulverston and Plumpton, forfeited by Henry, Duke of Suffolk, was, as we stated in our first chapter, rated for John Sawrey, Aug. 13, 1557. No doubt he was the John Sawrey also, who supervised the will of Leonard ffell, in 1542. He married a daughter of Thomas Carus, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, (Dugdale's Visitation, 1664-5) and on his death, was buried in the chancel of St. Mary's. The register says:

"1580. Oct. 6. Buried, John Sawrie, Plumpton."

His eldest daughter, Anne, was baptized July 21, 1554, some months before the Duke was beheaded; and other children followed, including a son and heir, John.

"1558. ffeb. 24. Baptised John Sowraie, Plumpton."

A second son may be mentioned:

"1564. Sep. 4. Baptised William Sawrie, Plumpton."

William entered into Holy Orders, and from 1592 to 1603 was incumbent of Preston.

"1599. Junii 3. Baptised, Jane Sawrie, Wm. daghter, Vicar of Preston."

From Preston he was transferred to Windermere, and on the way thither had a son also christened at St. Mary's.

"1603. Junius 10. Johannes sawrie filius Willm. Rector de windermere."

To return to his eldest brother, John Sawrey, the second. He had issue by Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Hutton, of Penrith, Cumberland, (Dugdale's Visitation, 1664-5.) a

* West, followed by Baines, says Thomas Rawlinson.

† Their second son became Sir William Rawlinson, and in the first year of William and Mary, was one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal.

son, Anthony, who took to wife Alice Farrington of Werden. Several baptismal entries at St. Mary's relate to his children.

"1609. Feb. 14. Elizabethe Sawrie, fil. Anthonii de Plumpton."

She was, as already stated, united to Captain William Rawlinson, of Graythwaite. Thomas was christened March 25, 1611; a daughter, Frances, June 12, 1612; a son, William, Aug. 15, 1613, and a son, Myles, Dec. 8, 1614. Probably this last was the Rev. Myles Sawrey, who is found holding the incumbency of Hawkshead in 1671. Anthony's heir, John, whose baptism I do not see, and who was a minor at his father's death in 1622, married Hester Sandys, of Graythwaite.* We shall meet him again, for he was the Justice Sawrey, who made himself so obnoxious to George Fox, the quaker, and was drowned on the sands in 1664. Sufficient to say here, that West had the opportunity of consulting the will of his father, Anthony, preserved at Conishead Priory, and states that, "his brothers, Mr. Preston of Holker, and Mr. William Farington,† of Werden, and his cousin Myles Dodding of Conishead," were supervisors of the will, that "he left £10 to the church of Ulverston, for the support of a preaching minister:" that "he also left 20s. to the poor of the hamlet of Newland, and as much for the poor of Ulverston; and desired that his body might be buried in the chancel of Ulverston Church, where his father and grandfather were buried" (West, p. 286).

The burial of Sir Richard Perrie is recorded Sept. 18, 1850, but he is described as of L.. He was probably, therefore, curate of the Chapel of Lowick; otherwise, we might have set him down as Leonard ffell's successor.

A.D. 1558. The Doddings of Conishead.

In 1557, or 1558, died William Sandys, of Conishead, formerly of Colton Hall. He purchased the Priory from the

* Canon Raines' MSS. pedigrees (Chetham Library) say she married for her *second* husband Thomas Rawlinson. Richardson *(Furness Past and Present)* says she was Rawlinson's widow, when she met John Sawrey.

† William Farrington, of Werden, by his marriage with Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Talbot of Bashall, had issue Thomas Farrington, Constable of Lancaster Castle, and Steward of the Queen's lands in Lonsdale. Thomas married, in 1581, Mabel, daughter and co-heir of George Benson of Hugill, Co. West., and widow of J. Preston, of Holker. His eldest son William, of Werden, was High Sheriff of Lancashire, in 1636, a Colonel of militia, a staunch loyalist, who assisted the Countess of Derby in the defence of Lathom House, against the Parliamentary forces. Of his daughters, Anne married J. Preston of Holker, and Alice, Anthony Sawrey of Plumpton.—(Foster's *Lancashire Pedigrees.)*

John Hess, Photo *Ulverston.*

GRAEDYLL CHAPEL ST. MARY'S, 1884.

Crown. (2 Edward VI.) He was bailiff of the liberties of Furness, and brother of Archbishop Sandys. A large altar tomb, with recumbent effigy, in the Braddyll chapel commemorates him, but it is manifestly of more recent structure, and was, in fact, set up by one of the Braddylls. Round the top of the altar run the following characters:—

Here Resteth, in the Hope of a Blessed
Resurrection: The bodie of William Sandys Esquire of
Conishead Priory in the County Palatine of
Lancaster who Departed this life in the Yeare
of Our Lord M.D.L.X.X.X.V.III, *(sic)* and the yeare *(sic)* of the Reign
of our Sovereign Ladie, Queene Elizabeth.*

Francis, his son by a second wife, Agnes Strickland, died * without issue. By his first wife Mabel, he had two daughters, Margaret and Barbara; the one married to Myles Dodding, son and heir to William Dodding of Kendal; the other to Myles Philipson, of Crook, Westmoreland. To these two as co-heirs the manor of Conishead was left. The partition deed is dated 21st March, 35 Elizabeth.

Our registers enable us to follow the movements of the family at this time. The first to take up residence at Conishead were the Philipsons. Of Myles' two sons, Robert retained the paternal estate at Thwattenden Hall. It was his grandson Robert who, known as "Robin the Devil," followed the fortunes of Charles the First, and was a second Rupert in the field. Myles' second son, Christopher, took his mother's moiety, and lived at Conishead. He married Bridget Kirkby, of Kirkby. The baptism of his heir is entered, with some particularity:

"1598. May 30. Myles Phillipson, Christorfer sonne, natus vicessimo sexto die maii."

Thomas was christened July 13th, 1599, and Christopher, August 21st, 1600. But before his last son was born, his father had died.

"1599-1600. March 8. Buried, Mr. Christopher Phillipson."

The "Lancashire Inquisitions" ‡ says:—"Christopher Philipson died at Conishead, in the parish of Ulverston, 8 March, 1599 (1600); and Myles his son and next heir, was at

* William Sandys' will bears date August 16th, 1557, and Francis his son was in ward to the Crown till 13 Elizabeth. (West p. 272-273.) This date, therefore, is manifestly wrong. If "the yeare of the reign" means "the first yeare of the reign," then 1558, not 1588, was intended.

† Francis was buried at Hawkshead, August 9, 1583.

‡ Lan. and Ches. Rec. Soc., vol. iii., p. 245.

the time of his father's death, aged 1 year, 9 months, and 12 days."* Bridget does not seem to have remained a widow long, for the record goes on to say that she is "now (1613) wife of James Bowskell, gentleman." She went to live at Heversham, and the surrender of the Priory as a place of habitation to the Doddings, who had been living in London, is explained. Here *Myles* and Margaret Dodding dwelt till their death. With them lived their son Myles, and before they were laid to rest, they saw two grand-children baptised at St. Mary's,—Beatrice (1603),† and George (1604). It was this George who, after the death of his father, the second Myles, purchased the moiety held by Myles Phillipson, as grandson of Barbara Sandys; and from that time Conishead became the sole and undisputed property of the Doddings. Old Myles and his wife did not long survive their removal to the Priory:

"1606. Dec. 24. Buried, Old Mrs. Doddinge."
"1606-7. Jan. 27. Milo Doddinge armiger."

A mural brass tablet with a comfortable Elizabethan clad pair engraved thereon, one in an old-fashioned cloak, the other in wheel fardingale and ruff, has below as follows:

HERE BEFORE LYETH BVRIED THE BODIES OF MYLES DODDING, ESQ., & MARGARET HIS WIFE, WHO DIED IN THE YEARE OF OR LORD 1606, AFTER THEY HAD LIVED MARIED 43 YEARES, AND HAD ISSVE TENNE CHILDREN OF WHOME THERE ONLY SVRVIVED THEM MYLES DODDING & HENRYE.

Myles Dodding, the second, died April 19th, 1629. He was bailiff of the manor of Neville Hall, and receiver for the king. He married Ursula, daughter of Christopher Deyvill, of Cockwolde, Yorkshire. A small marble canopy, with recumbent effigy below, rests against the Baptistry wall, and the following occurs:

MEMORIÆ SACRVM.

MILONI DODDING DE CONISHEAD ARMIGERO VERE PIO ET PRÆCIPVO RELIGIONIS HAC VIDVA ET INDOTATA ECCLESIA ALVMNO: VXOREM DVXIT VRSVLAM DAVERS, AB ANTIQVA FAMILIA EBORACENSI, E QVA VNVM SVSCEPIT FILIVM, FILIAS TRES, QVARVM DVAS RELIQVIT SVPERSTITES, NATV MAXIMAM GVILIELMO PENNINGTON DE SEATON IN CVMBRIA ARMIGERO NVPTAM, ALTERAM CÆLIBEM: OBIIT 19 APRILIS ANNO SALVTIS 1629, ÆTAT. SVÆ 57, ATQ. REDEMPTORIS SVI ADVENTVM HIC EXPECTAT.

* Christopher held two fourth-parts—one fourth part "by the gift and grant of Barbara Philipson (his mother), and Miles Philipson, her husband, who were then seised in fee of the premises in right of Barbara, viz., Christopher in tail (to him and the heirs male of his body), and Bridget in freehold for life, in the name of jointure." Of the other fourth-part, "Christopher was likewise seised in tail male.....after the death of Miles Philipson, his father, and Barbara, by an indenture dated 20 Aug., 40, Eliz. (1598)."—Lan. and Ches. Rec. Soc., vol. iii., p. 246.

† Beatrice married William Pennington, Esq., of Seaton

John Hoare, Photo. *Ulverston.*

MEMORIAL BRASS DODDING FAMILY

John Howe, Photo. *Ulverston.*

DODDING MONUMENT. 1629.

To him, as I have said, his son *George* succeeded; a staunch Roundhead. We shall speak of him again. He married Sarah, daughter of Rowland Backhouse, "Alderman of London," adds Dugdale;* and had issue *Myles*, his successor, and five daughters, two of whom married after his decease; one, Elizabeth, to Alexander Maudsley, of Croston, son and heir of Robert Maudsley (April 8th, 1657); the other, Ursula, to Richard Patrickson, of "Coderaby" (? Calder Abbey) (August 8th, 1665). Myles married Margaret daughter of Roger Kirkby, of Cross Hall, and died at the age of 41 (April 19th, 1683). The following appears on the mural memorial in the Braddyll Chapel:

M. S.
Pacis nuper vigilantissimus Custos
et Comitatus Lancastriæ Vice-Præfectus
MILO DODDING de Coniside Armiger
non procul hinc,
in pulverem redactus jacet:
Vir (dum vivebat) vere Christianus,
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ filius fidelis.
Patriæ et familias sollicitus Pater
omnibus benignus, æquus, affabilis,
ab omnibus amatus, laudatus, desideratus:
sed eheu,
omnes dolentes, mærentes, lachrymantes,
lugentem, præ cæteris, Willielmum filium,
filiamq. AGNETAM (ipsos jam lugendos)
lugentem SARAM (hunc superstitem et heredem)
lugentem MARGARETAM conjugem charissimam
inopinatâ morte reliquit decimo nono
die Aprilis, A.D. MDCLXXXIII.
A. Ætat. XLI.

His daughter Sarah, as heir-general, conveyed Conishead by marriage to John Braddyll, of Portfield, of whom more anon.†

Who was the successor of Leonard Fell, I cannot say.‡ Under date March 16th, 1603, is written: "Huc Joh'es Towson (Townson), curat. prescripsit in papiro libro ultimo. Hic incipit Will'mus Curwen, curat. ibm. A°D^ni 1603." A.D. 1603. John Townson and William Curwen, second and third recorded Vicars.

* Rowland Backhouse sounds so truly Furnessian, that I cannot help surmising that he was some local Dick Whittington. Another daughter, Margaret, married William Garway, of London, merchant. (*Visitation of London*, 1633-5.)

† Agnes, mentioned in the epitaph, married November 25th, 1686, Sir Richard Atherton, Knight, of Bensie, but died without issue.

‡ The second incumbent may be referred to in the following entry:—"1583. May 6, Buried, Mr. Lawraman, Ulverston." It is a strange name, sprung upon us suddenly; yet the possessor was a resident in the town, and a man of position. The registers, from being carefully kept, are found almost immediately afterwards in dire confusion. I strongly suspect Mr. Lawraman was the second vicar after the dissolution.

Townson was probably promoted, for his burial is not recorded. He wrote in homely English, his successor in precise Latin. That he was locally sprung we cannot doubt, for he is guiltless of the possessive "s." His last entry is "Anne Pettie, Richard daghter." By this test of individuality he was certainly not at St. Mary's in 1586. Curwen, who succeeded in 1603, was a much more scholarly man. It would appear that he lost his wife soon after his institution, for we find—"Elena Curwen, uxor Will'mi," among the burials for December, 1607.

It is possible that Richard Curwen was followed by one John Walker. This Walker, by his will dated 27 June, 1623,* after describing himself as of Ulverston, and as "preacher of God's sacred word," desires to be buried in the "chancell of Ulverston near unto maister Curwen."

A.D. 1609-1654. Impropriation and Maintenance.

We now get our first glimpse into the impropriation. In 1653, a petition of the parishioners of Ulverston was laid before the Committee of Sequestrations.† In that document we are informed that James I., by a patent in the sixth year of his reign, granted the rectory, and its tithes, "of very greate value," to John Fleming and John Ambrose, and their heirs, under a yearly fee-farm rent of £42 os. od. The grantees, on their part, covenanted to find and maintain "an able, honest, and fit chaplain, and minister."‡

Impropriation had been fatal to the Church in Furness; and much difficulty was found in maintaining a clergy. George Walker, who, towards the close of his life, tried to raise £1,000 towards endowing lectureships,‖ says in his *Exhortation*, that there were only 36 parishes in Lan-

* Proved at York.

† Copied from the original in the Record Office, by T. E. Bailey, Esq., F.S.A., to whom I am indebted for the knowledge of its existence.

‡ Fleming was of the Rydal family of that name; Ambrose, of Lowick Hall.

‖ We have proof of Walker's generosity in the Lancashire Church Survey, 1650, (Lanc. and Ches. Record Soc., vol. 1.) Of Hawkshead it is said, "the profitts belonging to ye minister are nothing worth, but only what the people please to contribute, save twenty pounds per ann. which is given and paid to ye minister by Mr. Walker, ye minister of John ye Evangelist, in Watling-street, in London, of which twenty pounds the parishioners have not any assurance nor know whether their said benefactour will settle ye same upon ye said Church." (p. 139.) He was one of the Assembly of Divines. Fuller says, "a learned;" Wood, "a severe Puritan." Walker-Ground at Hawkshead is so called, because he gave the parsonage. (*Vide* Raine's Notes to Not. Cest. p. 519.)

cashire, "and some 40 miles in compasse, to my knowledge." . . . . "The Hundred of Fournesse, where I was borne, which for spatious compasse of ground is not much less than Bedfordshire or Rutlandshire, hath only eight Parish Churches, and seven of these eight are impropriate, and the livings in the hands of laymen, and in some of these parishes which be 40 miles in compasse, there is no more ordinary and set maintenance allowed for the ministry of the Word and Sacraments but ten pounds or twenty nobles a year."*

I suspect Walker was thinking especially of Ulverston when he wrote this. Its maintenance was just £10 at this time. The Jurors in the Church Survey of 1650 swore that the Parish Church of Ulverston, "is neither Parsonage nor Vicaradge, the whole being impropriate to Mr. ffleming, of Rydal, and Mr. Ambrose, of Lowicke." "That ye profitts issuing out of ye said parish, and belonging to ye Minister serving ye cure there are nothing worth, only eight pounds per ann. paid by the Impropriators to the Minister for ye Time being; and ye said Impropriators doth allow to ye said Minister Weddings, Burialls, Christenings, Churchings, and ye Churchyuarde in lieu of fforty shillings, and which is in all Tenn pounds."†

But Ulverston was worse off than appears from this statement. Fleming, to whom Ambrose seems to have released, was a papist delinquent, and the rectory coming under sequestration, the agents in 1651 and 1652 refused to pay the customary salary. The parishioners sought redress in the petition already referred to.‡ The Commissioners desired proof that a minister had actually been in discharge of parochial duty during this period. In August, 1654, William Addison swore that he had been parish clerk for eleven years, and that throughout that period, and for twenty years, eight pounds had been paid yearly, besides churchyard and other dues, amounting to about forty shillings, "to the severall ministers at Ulverston successively." The result is not stated, but the documents give us a fair insight into the position of affairs from 1609 till 1654.

* From Walker's now rare Tract, in the possession of T. E. Bailey, Esq., F.S.A.

† Lanc. and Ches. Record Soc., Vol. I., p, 140-1.

‡ *Vide* Appendix A.

The Canon of 1603 ordered "one *parchment* book at the charge of the parish," to be kept, "wherein shall be written the day and year of every christening, wedding, and burial, which have been in that parish, since the time that the law was first made in that behalf, so far as the ancient books thereof can be procured." This re-copying was not carried out at Ulverston till 1614. At the close of the year 1614, old style, the burials are headed thus: "This booke was engrossed and drawne out of the old register *paper* bookes this yeare of our Lord now ended 1614. By the means of us the churchwardens, at the chardge of the parishe, vidz:

A.D. 1614. Transcription of the Registers.

> JOHN JACSON X marke, JOHN TOWERS X.
> RICHARD TOWNSON = marke, RICHARD TOWERS 01 marke,
> WILLIAM GOWETH."

It is noteworthy that out of five wardens, men no doubt of good social repute and standing, only one could sign his name. The parchment volume (now in several loose portions) is a bulky one, and contains the baptisms, marriages, and deaths from 1545 to 1614. The transcriber has a neat hand, but in many places there are signs that he was weary of his work. I suspect it was Curwen himself who made the copy, as the same hand continues for a year afterwards. Hence, too, the personal allusion in the annotation, "Here ends John Townson's writing; here begins William Curwen's." There is no interpolation regarding any other incumbent. The second volume of the registers (1614-1653) is lost. West used it in the compilation of his work on Furness (1770-1774). The late Mr. Pennington, clerk for over 40 years at the Parish Church, said that it was never there in his day. There is little doubt West borrowed it, and forgot to return it. It is possible it may be yet restored. I need not say how much valuable local information is for ever gone, if the book be destroyed.

A.D. 1641. Ann Geldart's Bequest.

In the will of Ann Geldart, dated January 4th, 1641, occurs the following item: "I give to the pore of the towne of Ulverston xx^{s}. the interest thereof to be given to the pore upon Christmas Even yearely." (Parish chest)*.

A.D. 1642-1649. The Civil War.

At the time of the commencement of hostilities between Parliament and Charles I., the neighbourhood and town of Ulverston had already divided itself into two parties. On the side of the king were the Kirkbys of Kirkby, the

* All bequests of this kind would be sunk in the purchase of Neville Hall for a Poor House in 1753.

Penningtons of Pennington, and the Ambroses of Lowick. The local adherents of the Parliament were the Doddings of Conishead, the Rawlinsons of Graythwaite, the Fells of Swarthmoor,—Vice-Chancellor Fell himself being a personal friend of Bradshaw,—and the Sawreys of Plumpton. The civil appointments were in the hands of the latter faction. John Sawrey and Thomas Fell were the local justices; Adam Sandys, of Bouth, was chief constable; and Thomas Corker, of Neville Hall, was registrar. Under the instructions of the Westminster Assembly, the county of Lancaster was divided, in 1646, into nine classical Presbyteries, and under the ninth came the parish of Ulverston. Its minister, Philip Bennet, we find was a sound Presbyterian; and its lay representatives comprised Thomas Fell, of Swarthmoor; Adam Sandys, of Bouth; John Sawrey, of Plumpton; and Thomas Fell, of Scarthwaite. From all this it is self-evident that, in spite of a church feeling, which has ever been strong in this district, the friends of the Parliament were locally powerful.

Nor was George Dodding a man to give a silent vote. A Deputy-Lieutenant for the County, he was in 1642 put on the Commission of the Peace, together with Thomas Fell, while at the same time the Royalist, Roger Kirkby, was displaced. (Civil War Tracts, p. 66. Chetham Society.) In 1643 he had a seat on the Committee of Sequestrations for Lancashire, again in company with the future Chancellor. The two are again found on a committee for assessing the County by the "Soldiers' Lay," in 1645. (Civil War Tracts, p. 210.) Two years earlier, Dodding joined with William Rawlinson, of Graythwaite, in forming a local troop of 70 horse, himself acting as Colonel.* Born on the fells, these men gave a good account of themselves on Marston Moor and Ribble Bridge. The latter of these encounters is thus described in the *Perfect Diurnall*,† one of the earliest precursors of our daily and weekly newspapers :—

* The position of Ulverston is incidentally shewn by the fact that while of these 70 horse, Broughton raised 7½, Pennington 2, Urswick 4, Aldingham 5, and Dalton 9, she raised 15. Or rather it may prove the relative sympathies of these places with the Roundheads. At any rate we may compare the figures with the "Military Muster" in 1553 (Corry's *Lancashire*, 1, 12.), wherein the superior position of Dalton stands out prominently. Of soldiers, Hawkshead provided 17, Colton 8, Bardsea 2, Kirkby Ireleth 8, Newland and Egton 8, Ulverston 13, Osmotherley 4, Dalton, 21.

† No. 57, Aug 26 to Sep. 2. 1644.

"Monday, 26 Aug., 1644. Letters were read directed to ye Speaker, declaring that the Lord Ogleby, and Col. Hudlestone marching towards Latham House, in Lancashire, encountered with Colonell Doddington (Dodding) not far from Preston, and at first the dispute was very difficult, but Colonell Shuttleworth received an alarm upon his engagement, his quarters being neare, delayed not any time to rescue the first undertakers; upon whose approach Colonell Doddington's (Dodding) men were put in great courage, and these two valiant Colonells, joined together, charged the enemy with such brave resolution, that they were put into disorder, and many of them slaine in the place."

Fifty prisoners were taken, including Lord Ogleby and Colonel Huddleston. The following certificate, the original of which is at Graythwaite, proves the value of the services of these volunteers in this as in other conflicts:—

"Theise are to certifie all whom it may concerne, that Captaine William Rawlinson, of Graythw^{t}, in the county of Lancaster, gentl. Commanded a troope of horse for the servise of the parliam^{t} for the space of fyve yeares last past, And was in the said servise at Marston Moor a Battaile, And did very good servise at Ribble Bridge in Lancaster, And tooke Maw^{e} Munday and his company in Ffurnis, And hath done severall other and faithfull & honest servise for the parliam^{t} at all such tyme or tymes as he had any opportunities to advance the said servise.

"Febr. 14th, 1648.

"ADAM SANDYS THO: FFELL
"JOHN SAWREY JAMES BACCHUS"
AND OTHERS.

A second subsidy had Captain Rawlinson for its collector; and among the Rawlinson archives appears the very letter addressed to him by Dodding and Fell:—

"You are appointed by the Commissioners in the ordinance of Parliament for raysing of the Sixty Thousand Pounds a moyite to be collected of the moneys to be raysed by vertue of the sayd ordinance for six months within the hundred of Loynsdale, on this side of the sandys, which moneys you are to have in your hands until such tymes as you shall be, by

the said Commissioners, appointed to pay the same unto such treasurer as shall be appointed for the county.

"Witnessed on the 13th January, 1647.

"Signed, "GEORGE DODDING.
"THO: FELL."

A little skirmish at Lindal Cote, on the morning of October 1st, 1643, was the only actual affray that took place in this part. Colonel Rigby, with eight companies of foot, and three troops of horse, some with muskets and some with pikes, reached Ulverston on September 30th; and, as the historian suggests, turned the Parish Church into a barracks. The next day he met the Royalists, under Colonel Huddleston, at Lindal Cote, and within an hour the *meleè* was over. The Colonel, and Mr. Latus, a connection of Mr. Ambrose, of Lowick Hall, and about 300 soldiers were taken prisoners. Only three men were killed, so we can scarcely dignify it by the name of a battle. It is hard for personal friends to make war a serious affair. And many of the combatants had known each other from childhood. I take it that it so far partook of the nature of a duel, that at the first prick honour was satisfied.

I do not find George Dodding's name mentioned in this engagement. Probably he was further south. He did not long survive these events, dying, as Dugdale informs us (the registers are wanting for the period) in February, 1650 (1650-1?). His widow lived till 1679.

But from that day till the Restoration Ulverston was entirely in the hands of the foes of the throne. For many years the Parish Church of St. Mary came under the rule of the "Directory." Two ministers in succession were pronounced Presbyterians. The "exercise" ousted the "liturgy," and saving for the periodical ravages inflicted upon its discipline by George Fox, the Quaker, the new religious mode held undisputed sway.

A.D. 1646-1662. Philip Bennet and William Lampett, fourth and fifth recorded Vicars.

St. Mary's can boast that two ejected ministers were at one time or another vicars—Philip Bennet and William Lampett. The surname of the latter is spelled Lamvitt, and Lampitt. Lampett is found in the marriage record of his daughter Mary, and is no doubt the correct orthography, being an old pet form of Lambert. We do not know when

Bennet entered upon his duties, but he was minister so early as 1646. In 1650 he removed to the Priory Church of Cartmel. The Jurors in the Church Survey for 1650 say: "The present incumbent at ye said Church of Cartmell is one Mr. Phillip Bennett, Master of Arts, a godly zealous minister, alwaise faithfull to ye Parliament."*

Of his successor (Lampett), at Ulverston, we know little, except that he was the butt of George Fox's scorn, and that the two had several hot discussions under the hospitable roof of Swarthmoor Hall. However, the "priest," as Fox styled him, was as much opposed to a liturgy as the founder of Quakerism; and he figures, like Bennet, as one of the ejected band of 1662. Calamy says: "He was another warm and lively preacher, in the same quarter beyond the sands. He lived obscurely, and dy'd ann. 1677." Calamy's estimate of his preaching powers is higher than Fox's, who says he "blustered on," but one had heard him, and the other had not.

A.D. 1652. George Fox, the Quaker.

George Fox was a man who united, in a remarkable manner, much heavenly piety with human passion. Terribly pugnacious, he sincerely thought the world wrong, and himself right. He was at once a noble enthusiast and a great egotist, and thereby made false estimates of men. Even a Presbyterian, with his cropped head, unless it were surmounted with a Quaker's broad, and ample (*Pace* W. W.)

"*brim*,
A mock professor was to him,
And nothing more."

And so the Presbyterian incumbent Lampett found it. It was hard to be called a "high notionist," still harder a "priest," hardest of all to be told he was "under Death, and knew not Moses." Thrice, at least, Fox appeared at the "Steeple-house," in Ulverston. "When I came Lampitt was singing with his people, but his spirit was so foul, and the matter they sung so unsuitable to their states, that I was moved of the Lord to speak to him, and his people." He proceeded to dwell on the words "He is not a Jew that is one outwardly," till John Sawrey, the local Justice, of Plumpton Hall, cried out, "Take him away." Both Mar-

* (Lanc. Church Survey, 1650, p. 142.) A son seems to have remained in Ulverston. "1672. Jan. 10. Buried, Phillip Benett, son of Phillip."

John Howe, Photo. *Uverston.*

PORCH, FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, [illegible].

garet Fell and Lampitt claimed he should be heard; but Sawrey sent for the constable, Fox was ejected, and finished his discourse in the churchyard. Nothing daunted—and Fox never was daunted—he again appeared in the Parish Church; Philip Bennett, the former incumbent, was present from Cartmel, and, says Fox, "was afraid and trembled." This time the Quaker escaped maltreatment, but on the third occasion,* Justice Sawrey, a choleric man, who, like the Puritan party in general, had no love for the Quakers,† waxed wroth, and incited the men to hale him out, leaving the enthusiast to the tender mercies of the mob, who mauled him on Mosside Common.‡ The women in Church, of course, were dreadfully frightened, and some, as Fox afterwards described it, "tumbled over their seats for fear." Fox was undoubtedly brutally used, but he had his revenge, though that is not the word he would have used. Speaking from a purely Biblical point of view, as to sinners, he contrived to lash his adversaries with every invective his religious vocabulary contained. Had Fox had a spark of humour—but he had not—he must have known that his epithets culled from the Scriptures were as violently abusive as the cuffs and kicks he received in the church-yard. His "Words of Warning to the people of Ulverston in general," might have been addressed to one of the Cities of the Plain. He also wrote separate letters to John Sawrey, Adam Sandys, and William Lampett. He accuses the Justice of being "the first beginner of all the persecution in the North"—"the first stirrer up of strikers, stoners, stockers, mockers, and imprisoners." "Thy ill savour, John Sawrey," he concludes, "the country about have smelled; and of thy unchristian carriage, all that fear God have been ashamed." He sees a judgment in that "Justice Sawrey was afterwards drowned." He addresses

* Journal, vol. i. pp. 185, 191, 195.

† "By the Puritans the Quakers were treated with severity here, and persecuted to the death in New England."—Macaulay. *Selections*, p. 254.

‡ Fox, of this occasion, says: "On a lecture-day, I was moved to go to the Steeple-house at Ulverston, where were abundance of professors, priests, and people." This is interesting as corroborating the statement that Richard Baxter's (Life, pp. 162, 167, 169,) method of discipline had been adopted in Cumberland, and its borders. Lectures were established on week-days, generally Wednesday, when professors, *i.e.* enrolled members under godly discipline, with the neighbouring ministers, met for promotion of religion. Exhortations were delivered, and that Fox should get up and speak, therefore, was, in a sense, in perfect order with the proceedings.

the priest thus: "The word of the Lord to thee, O Lampitt, who art a deceiver, surfeited, and drunk with the earthly spirit." To the chief constable he begins: "Adam Sandys, to the light in thy conscience I appeal, thou child of the devil, thou enemy of righteousness." He sees a judgment in that "this Adam Sands afterwards died miserably.* On the whole I am inclined to think that, even from an unspiritual aspect, the Quaker did not come off second best in the fray.

It is probable that Lampett ended his days in the town, or its vicinity, for Fox in his Journal thus treats of his death:—"1676. In this year, while I was at Swarthmore, died William Lampit, the old priest of Ulverston. He was an old deceiver, a perverter of the right way of the Lord, and a persecutor of the people of God. Much contest I had with him when I first came into these parts. He had been an old false prophet, for in the year 1652 he prophesied (and said he would wage his life upon it), that the Quakers would all vanish and come to nought within half a year; but he came to nought himself. For he continued in his lying and false accusing of God's people till a little before he died, and then he cried for a little rest. To one of his hearers that came to visit him before he died, he said, 'I have been a preacher a long time, and thought I had lived well, but I did not think it had been so hard a thing to die.'"† A good man, and an honest, I wot, was William Lampett, in spite of Fox's stern strictures.

The casual reader may think that by these quotations I am trying to depreciate Fox out of his own mouth. Let me at once disabuse him of this impression. Fox's one weakness lay on the surface of all he said, and did. He thought those who did not see eye to eye with him, in danger of perdition. It was a fault that was bred of his intense earnestness. It was egotism, but all enthusiasts are egotists. His was the voice of one crying in the wilderness, in a licentious age. And if ever a man could say, "this one thing I do," it was the founder of Quakerism. His lofty piety won the heart of that saintly woman, Margaret Fell, at their first meeting,

* Journal of George Fox, vol. i. pp. 207-214.

† Journal, vol. ii. p. 233.

and though her more dispassionate husband only tolerated and never entertained the Quaker's principles, his judgment ever leaned to a favourable view of Fox's motives and actions.

Registers under the Commonwealth.

As in other parishes, the registers of St. Mary's at this time bear evident signs of local, and national disturbance. By the Act of 1653, the clergy were required to surrender their books to the "parish register." Thomas Corker was the "register" (we now say registrar) at Ulverston. The records suffered terribly at his hands.

(a) Marriages.

We may look at the marriages first. At the close of 1653, the marriages are headed "Publications in the Church, and Market Place of Ulverston." At this time the "honourable estate" came rather under the cognisance of the magistrate than the parson. The bill that caused the transference was pressed by the Independents; and, after some delay, became law in August, 1653. Less than four months afterwards the first civil contract was concluded between Joseph (not John, as in *West)* Penny, and Mary Atkinson, of Torver. The banns were published in Church, or Market Place, or both, and the "knot was tied" by Judge Fell. Our records preserve much of the exact phraseology of the Act, which demanded that the register should give a certificate that the banns had been published "three successive Lord's days at the close of the morning exercise in the public meeting place commonly called the Church or Chapel, or (if preferred) in the nearest Market Place on three successive market days." Sunday disappears, and "three several Lord's days (p. 138); or, "three ffirst days" (p. 140) takes its place:* "Morning Service" gives place, in the marriage of the minister's daughter, to "at the close of the morning exercise" (p. 143); and the "Parish Church" is turned into "the publique meeting place of Ulverstone" (p. 144), where we should think the Market Place was meant, but for the express wording of the Act. Other terms are the "common meeting-place" (p. 145), and the "publique meetinge-house," (p. 145.) At page 147 we find the minister of Colton, Brian Willan,

* The influence of George Fox's teaching on Corker and Fell is apparent. Sometimes the entry says "three successive Lorde's dayes," but just as frequently "three ffirst dayes." Sometimes both occur in the same registration. (p. 145.)

officiating.* This is accounted for by the fact that the Act had been relaxed, under popular pressure, so far as to make it optional whether the couple should be married by the parson or the magistrate.

(b) Baptisms.

Turning from marriages to baptisms, we see even greater signs of disturbance. The Act of 1653 scarcely seems to have recognised infant baptism at all, the result being that *births* only are entered as in our daily newspapers. Page 127 is headed "Births, in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred, fiftie and three, within the parish of Ulverston." . . . . On November 27th, 1662, we return to "Christenings," (p. 128.) But the grossest carelessness seems to have been exercised in the interval. Marriages and baptisms are continually omitted. Myles ffell, of the Wellhead, whose children, Stephen, Jeremiah, and Alice are entered together (p. 126), seem to have had their names and births inserted in the inside cover of the book afterwards, securing the registrar's signature to the same. They range from May, 1649, to April, 1655. Several parishioners objected to the new mode, and their objections were favourably received, for in five instances the children are expressly said to have been *baptised*.† Anne Sawrey, of Plumpton Hall, however is not of the number, and this incidentally proves how strongly that family supported the Directory.

(c) Burials.

But Thomas Corker was most neglectful of the funerals. He evidently took loose notes, and forgot, or deliberately omitted to enter them. He remembered his friends, however. The only entry for 1658 is that of the interment of the Chancellor of the Duchy, Thomas Fell, which he describes with great particularity. He tells us that he "departed this

* "Coulton Chappell hath no maintenance, nor minister, but onley what ye inhabitants please to contribute, amounting to ye sum of thirteene pounds six shillings, ffoure pence. The Minister officiating there for ye tyme being is Mr. Wallan." (Lanc. Church Survey, 1650, p. 140.) Probably a son of the Vicar of Cartmell. "1585. June 9. Here did Sir Brian Willan, Curate of Cartmell, leave off from registering."—(Parish Register, Cartmell Priory.)

† At Pennington Church, the average of baptisms is much larger. The two words used are "baptized" and "breathed." "Thomas, sonne of James Richardson, *breathed* the 22nd of December, 1653," *i.e.*, first drew breath. The Penningtons, of Pennington, were Royalists, and no doubt the parson, "Mr. John Crooke," was the same, for in the Commonwealth Survey (p. 133), there is no word of personal commendation, as in other cases.

life abbout eleven a clock on ffryday in ye evening," and was "sepulchred under his pewe in Ulverston Church upon the next Lord's day at night followinge."* The years 1659, 1660, and 1661 are wholly unnoticed. And of the three entries in 1662, the most precise is that of the burial of his own daughter, which he inserts in Latin, giving the hour of her death: "ffrancisca nup' uxor Edri. ffell (nup' maximæ filiæ Johis. Corker) obiit quarto die Decembris (1662) circa horam duodecimam post meridiem ejusdem diei et sepulta fuit quinto die mensis predic. intra Ecclesiam parochial. Ulverstoniæ." The registrar could spare pen and ink for his relatives. Certainly registers suffered much of the Commonwealth.

A.D. 1660-1666. Briefs at Pennington.

It has been observed that whatever faults may be laid to the Presbyterians, who for a time ousted the orthodox clergy, they did not allow the Church briefs to lapse into desuetude. Unfortunately the list is entirely lost at Ulverston; but those of the Commonwealth period at Pennington have been preserved, owing to the fact of their having been recorded among the births and the baptisms. *Briefs* (the word is preserved in a rubric in the Communion Office) were usually styled "Church Briefs," or "King's Letters," and were an authorisation, or recommendation from the Throne, for a collection in Church for some local or distant disaster, in the form of a letter, read by the vicar to the people. But although briefs were forwarded as usual during the Commonwealth, Parliament decreed that they must be issued under the Great Seal under the direction of both Houses.† The collections at Pennington were remitted through the chief constable (who was then the Roundhead), Adam Sandys, of of Bouth.‡ A few instances will interest the reader:—

July 28. 1661. Collected in Pennington Church for Scarborrow in ye east ridinge of York 2s. 4d. payde to Adam Sandy's, chiefe constable.

* There had been three intermarriages between the Corkers and Fells in the sixteenth century. Both families were connected with the legal profession. And I dare say the Chancellor had put a good deal of business into Corker's hands; probably got him the registrarship. We can excuse, therefore, a little particularity.

† Waters' Parish Registers, p. 79.

‡ Adam Sandys devised a farm-house and lands on the Cowridding estate, for the maintenance of a "Preaching Schoolmaster," "to teach school within Colton." He was to be "sound in doctrine." Judge Fell, Sandys' great friend, had endowed a schoolmastership at Ulverston four years earlier. Probably the one act led to the other.

Aug. 4. 1661, Collected for Milton Abbot in ye county of Dorsett, 3s. 1d.

Aug. 18. 1661. Collected for Henery Harrison for the loss of a shipp called patience, 2s. 7d.

Nov. 24. 1661. Collected for William Cowperthwaite of Kendall, 2s. 6d.

Feb. 2. 1661-2. Collected for Thomas Thornton, Jos. Nelson, Christopher Milner, inhabitants of Sowerbye in the parish of —— in ye county of York the summe of 3 shillings and 3 pence.

March 26. 1663. Collected for Bridgenorth in ye county of Salop, 3s.

May 18. 1663. Collected for Hexam in Northumberland, 1s. 6d.

May 22. 1664. Collected for ye inhabitants of Heighington in Linconshire, 2s. 2d.

Jan. 8. 1664-5. Collected for Flookeborrow, 1s. 5d.

Aug. 13. 1665. Collected for ye inhabitants of Shillingeffleet in ye east Rydinge, 2s. 1d.

The great fire at Flookburgh, which destroyed a considerable portion of the town, is put down by the author of *Annals of Cartmel* (p.126) "about the year 1686." Possibly he ought to have referred it to the above period.

I have only selected a few instances. Sometimes it was for the repair of a Church, as at Ripon and Sandwich; sometimes, and more generally, for a fire; sometimes for the loss of fishing boats; sometimes for a mishap befallen some individual. It would be interesting to run to earth some of these accidents, and see if there is any record or tradition in the locality specified of the disaster thus generously remedied. It must be recollected that there were no insurance companies then.

Thomas Fell and the Ulverston Grammar School. 1658.

We have mentioned Thomas Fell. It is to the Chancellor of the Duchy we owe the foundation of our Grammar School. There seems to be an impression abroad that its rise is involved in the obscurity of time. We will lift the vail.

A word about the Fells. Redman Hall seems to have been the first home of this family. Hence they distributed themselves—one branch settling at Hawkswell, and another at Rowe End, Pennington, whence the Fells of Dalton-gate. Chancellor, or Judge Fell was of the Hawkswell Fells. Of his immediate parentage we are singularly destitute of particulars. His widow wrote of him as "about sixty years of age" when he died. His decease we know took place Oct. 8, 1658. From Mrs Webb's narrative we gather that his

father's name was George. We may conclude, therefore, that the entry—

"1599. March 13. Thomas ffell, George sone, Ulverston,"

concerns the future Chancellor. I further find George Fell's signature as an "attorney-at-law" in a document dated 1607, to be quoted shortly. This will explain, not only Thomas Fell's bias towards the legal profession, but the means by which he obtained his apprenticeship.

There can be no doubt, too, that George Fell, the attorney, was directly descended from the substantial yeoman, Leonard Fell, whose will has been already quoted. One clause runs thus: "Of these howsyngs and lands ensuyng whiche I purchasyde: fyrst I gyve to Leonard Fell son of my son Richarde Fell the howsyng and lands with all appertenances lyinge at Crakeside in the saide parich lat...in the tenure of Edward Adyson and he to have the deeds thereof delyvered. Item, I gyve a masser* unto the saide Leonarde after the wedowheade or death of Ann my wyf. Item, I gyve unto George Fell my son the howsynge and lands which...Eggen† dwells in and occupies, and that whiche Willm Jackson dwells in and occupies with all commodities." Both the fontal names and the indicated localities point to the same conclusion. These were the Fells of Hawkswell. Thomas Fell, in fact, was inheritor of a large estate that had steadily accumulated after the properties of Furness Abbey and Conishead came into the market. We may safely conclude that his father and grandfather had, by thrift and shrewdness, each added a portion to the family estate.

Thomas became a barrister-at-law, of Grey's Inn, and siding with the enemies of the Throne, rode on the flood that led to fortune; for as the Parliamentarians improved their position, so did he. In 1641, he was placed on the Commission of the Peace for the County; in 1642, he was appointed a sequestrator for the same; in 1645, he was returned M.P. for Lancaster. A few years later on we find

* The maser, or mazer was the favourite drinking cup; generally of knotty grained maple wood, richly ornamented. The manufacture gave us such early surnames as William le Macerer, or Adam le Mazerer. *Vide English Surnames*, p. 387, (2nd Edition).

† The Higgin family are marked *Osmotherley* in the registers. They are still there within a stone's-cast of Hawkswell.

him one of the Judges of Assize on the Chester and North Wales circuit. From St. Mary's register we glean the further information that at the time of his death, he was holding the position of "Chauncellor of ye Dutchy, and Commissioner of the Seale for the County Palatyne of Lancaster."

In 1632, he had married Margaret, daughter of John Askew of Marsh Grange, and great grand-daughter of Anne Askew, who died at the stake for the reformed religion.* He went to reside at Swarthmoor Hall, a substantial but plain Elizabethan structure, and it is around that mansion rather than Hawkswell, that the traditions of the family, in their relation to Fox, the Quaker, linger.

The founder of the Ulverston Grammar School had received the benefits of a good education. Yet his native town was without the means of offering the same to its children. The schooling referred to by Leonard ffell in his will 1542, already quoted, clearly refers to such teaching as was given in the Church by the Vicar. There is no hint of any school building, or endowment. It was reserved for Thomas Fell a descendant of the testator referred to, to supply the deficiency. His will is dated September 23, 1658, and among other legacies, including one to Bradshaw, the regicide,† is the following:—"I likewise give, and bequeath, Thirty pounds, the interest whereof is to go towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster, to be kept at Ulverston, for the teaching of poor children, which sum of Thirty Pounds my executors are to pay within one year after my decease to such Person or Persons as will give unto them good security for answering yearly the interest thereof, to the end and purpose aforesaid."

* Marsh Grange was granted to Hugh Askew, by Henry VIII., in 1542. Hugh was of the Askews of Kelsey, Lincolnshire. He was created a Knight banneret, after the battle of Pinkey in 1547. His wife was cousin to Jane Seymour, and held an appointment in Edward the Sixth's household. He died in 1562 without issue, and Marsh Grange went to his nephew, William Askew, son of Anne Askew, the martyr. Margaret, the wife of Thomas Fell, was his granddaughter.

† "I likewise give and bequeath to my very honorable and noble friend, the Lord Bradshaw, Ten pounds to buy a ring therewith, whom I humbly beseech to accept thereof, as all the acknowledgment I can make, and thankfulness, for his ancient and continued favors and kindness undeservedly vouchsafed unto me since our first acquaintance." (Extract from Fell's Will). Bradshaw died Oct. 31, 1659.

John Howe, Photo. *Ulverston.*

SWARTHMOOR HALL.

The reader will note carefully that there is not the faintest allusion to a prior school, nor to an earlier endowment. It is clear neither existed. The chance offered was accepted by the town with great alacrity. A meeting was summoned for Christmas Day, in the same year, and within a few weeks of the Chancellor's death, the following resolution was passed:—

"Agreed by the major parte of the Town and Hamlett, the day and year aforesaid, that William Benson, George Leetham, Lanclott Dobson, and Roger Woodburne, be appoynted trustees for ye Town and Hamlett for ye quitinge, payinge, and disbursinge of the Schoole moneye, and what they or the major parte thereof shall doe shal be byndinge to the whole, and that upon the death of any of the said four, the survivers to chuse two in either towne or hamlett as it fall who shall cast lots for the supplyinge of the place within one monthe after such death."

		ANDREW ffELL.
JOHN MOUNT.	JOHN ASHBURNER.	WILL^{m} DOBSONN.
JOHN CORKER.	LUKE BENSON.	ROB.(?) STRICKLAND.
GEORGE MOUNT.	WILL^{m} KIRKBY.	RIC. COLLYSONE.
RICHARD ATKINSON.	WILL^{m} WOODBURNE.	THOMAS COCKEN.
THOMASELLITHORNE	THOS. COLLINSONN.	WILL^{m} ADDYSON.*

Eight of these do not sign their names, though representing the leading inhabitants.

So far our course is clear. We know from a later indenture, soon to be quoted, that the inhabitants, by subscriptions raised in the town, erected a small building to meet this provision of the late Chancellor. Probably it was built upon the site of the present school, as being waste land. The next benefit received was a grant by the town of the "Tarn Meadow," "lying and being near the church of Ulverston.'† An indenture dated February 2, in the "ffirst year of William the Third," lets the close to Roger Woodburn for a term of seven years. The representatives of the town

* Strange that this invaluable document, in the parish chest, should have escaped the eye of the Charity Commissioners in 1820, and of all later archæologists.

† In an agreement dated Feb. 28, 1738, it is termed "the Church Tarn," and again as "all that close of meadow ground formerly waste." (Parish Chest). The Register tallies with this:—

1615. Jan. 2. Bapt. Robert Singleton, filius Thomæ de kirk tarne

and hamlet include Roger Kirkby, of Kirkby, and Daniel Abraham, of Swarthmore (Thomas Fell's son-in-law), Lords of the Manor, John Braddyll of Conishead, John Corker, John Woodburne, William Bothe (Booth), William Fell, Richard Fell, Thomas Johnson, Thomas Marr, John Atkinson, and William Killner, "freeholders and inhabitants of the said manner and parish of Ulverston." The rent was £1 18s. 6d., to be paid at St. Michael the Archangel. Parish chest.)

From its foundation until 1746, a period of eighty-eight years, the school was supervised by the 'Twenty-four', acting for the town. Through them, too, the town appointed the master. In this latter year a change took place. Either John Woodburne himself, above mentioned, or his son, by will, dated September 7, 1746, charged his real estate, devised to Henry Leathom, with the sum of £3 a year, to be paid for ever "to the use of the Master of the Grammar School of Ulverston, *elected, and from time to time approved by the seven Churchwardens of Ulverston.*" (Parish Chest.) By the sum of £60 the estate was discharged, and Thompson's Meadow, another close by the Church, was put in trust for the School-master's maintenance.* Thus, naturally, both the Town and the Churchwardens claimed power to nominate the Master. How it was settled may be seen by the following:

"Ulverston, August 6, 1752.

We the four Persons whose names are first subscribed being four, and the major part, of the Churchwardens of the parish of Ulverston, aforesaid,—and We, whose names are also subscribed after those four Churchwardens being some of the principal inhabitants of the Towne and Hamlet of Ulverston, do hereby consent and agree, and accordingly appoint Mr. Ferd° Hodgson to be school-master of the Grammar School of Ulverstone when Mr. Steel the present

* We have an early description of Thompson's Meadow. By an indenture, Sep. 23, 1667, between George Scales and wife, of Ulverston, and Margaret Woodburne, of Ulverston, relict of William Woodburne, mercer, the latter purchased, for £10, "all that close of meadow, lyeing and being at the Tarne syde near Ulverston, commonly called Tompson Meadow, lyeing to the saide Tarne upon the west part, and to the King's Highway upon the north, east, and south." Witnesses: Edward ffell. John Corker, Thomas Corker. (Parish Chest.) This meadow would seem, therefore, to have been in the Woodburne family at least eighty years.

John Howe, Photo. *Ulverston.*

TOWN BANK GRAMMAR SCHOOL. 1884.

master shall quit the same, the said Churchwardens claiming a power to nominate in respect of some effects left to the said School by the will of the late Mr. John Woodburn, and the said Inhabitants of the said Towne and Hamlet claiming a power of nomination in respect of their having appropriated lands to the said School, and built and repaired the same.—As witness our hands,

JAMES COWPLAND.	THO. BENSON.
HUGH PARKER.	AB^m BOULTON.
EDW. BRAITHWAITE.	JNO. PENNINGTON.
	GILES PRESTON.
	ARTHUR STUDART.
JOHN FELL.	JOHN MARR."
ROGER GREEN.	
JOHN LAW.	(Parish Chest).

It only remains to add, that we have a distinct intimation here, that the two properties of the School came in the manner above stated—the Tarn Meadow from the Town, and Thompson's Meadow by the will of John Woodburne. The former is in several agreements variously termed the "Church Tarn," or the "Tarnside Meadow," or the "Parson's Tarn." From the time that the "Priest's House" became the Vicarage, (1695), it was natural that the incumbent for the time being should rent the meadow adjoining it. On February 28th, 1738, the meadow was let for a term of twelve years to Mr. Atkinson, the then Vicar. (Parish Chest). It is at this period we first find used the term "Parson's Tarn." Doubtless it arose from this connection. Let it be noticed also, that from the first this educational institute is styled the "Grammar School." The popular phrase "Town Bank School" seems to have arisen at the time the building was restored* and a Sunday School introduced. It is never so entitled in documents relating to the original foundation. I must frankly confess I lean strongly to the earlier and more correct term. This institution is now under the Charity Commissioners, and in all documents is referred to as the "Ulverston Grammar School." Let us

* About 1785. A little later, 1788, a stone fence was built, out of some money left in hand, in 1748, when Thompson's Meadow was purchased. In 1861, a sum of £150 was raised, and the building underwent a thorough repair. Further repairs of an important character were undertaken in 1883.

one and all cleave to the old, and orthodox name. As a public Grammar School, its history in the last century will bear comparison with some of the best seminaries in the north of England. It certainly does not now hold the position it ought to do. And for this among other reasons. With the disappearance of an honourable and significant title, the sense of its importance as a local seat of learning has become impaired. We can rectify this. Let us do so.

The Governing body of the Foundation, now consists of ten persons—six Representative, and four Co-optative Governors. Of the Representative Governors, two are to be appointed by the Churchwardens of St. Mary's ; two by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County Palatine, acting in and for the Petty Sessional Division of Ulverston; and two by the School Board of the district, in which the Grammar School is situate. The term of office for the Co-optative Governors is eight years, and future vacancies are to be filled by the general body of Governors, at a special meeting, the nominees to be approved by the Commissioners. The above scheme was approved by the Charity Commissioners, July 30, 1880.

Thomas Fell is unquestionably one of Ulverston's greatest worthies. Fitting was it that he should lie within the walls of her ancient church. Dying on the 8th of October, 1658, he was buried by torchlight, as became his rank ;* and probably his was the most distinguished funeral the town has ever witnessed. Imagination could easily draw the picture of that dusky procession winding its way, amid the fitful glare of torches, from Swarthmoor Hall to St. Mary's. "Priest" Lampett would be there, and William Addison, the clerk, to perform their part ; John Sawrey, too, and Thomas Corker, and Adam Sandys, as friends of ancient standing. There, too, in a church now estranged to her, would be seen the

* "1668. June 6. The Right Honourable Charles Lord Viscount Fitzhardinge was, between 12 and 1 of the clock in the night, after a sermon preached by Mr. John Randall, buried in the vault in the chancell in a coffin of lead." Bruton Register. (Burn's *Parish Registers*, p. 109.) It was a pre-Reformation practice. "A.D. 1519. Item.—Mr. Hall, the curate for iv. torches, and for the best lights, at the burial of Mr. Henry Vued, my Lord Cardinal's servant. *viz. vid.*" (York Churchwardens' Accounts. Brand, *Pop. Ant.*, ii., 170.) At the funeral of Sir John Gresham in 1556 were "four dozen of great staff torches, and a dozen of great long torches." (Stow's (Strype) *Survey of London*, i. 258.)

John House, Photo. *Ulverston.*

GEORGE FOX'S CHAIR AND BIBLE

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, SWARTHMOOR.

placid, and yet troubled, face of Margaret Fell, the Judge's widow, still young, though the mother of eight children.* Whether she ever entered its walls again, I cannot say. She had joined her lot with the Quakers, and, as the widow of George Fox, was buried at Sunbrick, by Birkrigg, forty-four years later.†

Many a pious pilgrimage has been made to Swarthmoor Hall, and the quaint meeting-house adjoining, built by Fox, after Margaret Fell became his wife. It is the Mecca of the Philadelphian. In the chapel may still be seen the great black letter "Treacle" Bible, also Fox's gift, with his name inscribed therein. An important page of England's religious history was written at Swarthmoor, and it is well that there are attached members of the Society of Friends, still resident in the town, the direct inheritors of Fox's teaching, who keep guard over that sacred cell. But the Hall has its traditions also; and not the least those that concern Thomas Fell, founder of the Grammar School of Ulverston.

It remains only to add that the Judge left eight children, one son, George, a barrister, and justice of the peace,—who died in 1670, and was laid by his father,—and seven daughters, of whom Rachel, the youngest, married Daniel Abraham, in 1682. This Daniel became Lord of the manor of Ulverston, as had been his father-in-law, and died in 1731. His son, John Abraham,‡ known familiarly as "Lord Abraham,"

* One single peep into her early widowhood, we catch from the *Autobiography of Henry Newcome*, the distinguished Presbyterian minister, of Manchester. (Cheth. Soc. p. 126.) "1660. 26 Aug.: Sunday. As I was preeching in the forenoon a poor woman came into the church in sackcloth and ashes, and stood, with hair about her ears, before the pulpit at the sermon time. They said it was Judge Fell's wife." Every detail is thoroughly characteristic of the woman.

† A biography containing "Remarkable Passages and Occurrences" in the life "of that ancient, eminent, and faithful Servant of God, Margaret Fell, but by her second marriage, Margaret Fox," was printed in 1710, "by T. Sowle, in Whitehart Court in Gracious St.," London.

‡ The Abrahams were a branch of the Abrams, of Abram, near Wigan. (Raine's *Not. Cest.*) Daniel Abraham re-sold Hawkswell in 1697. In the marriage certificate of Daniel Abraham, and Rachel Fell, 1682, the bridegroom is described as "Daniel Abraham, of Manchester, son and heir of John Abraham, of Manchester, merchant." *The Fells of Swarthmoor*; (p. 431, appendix.) John Abraham married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Foster, of Hawthorne, Durham, and died at Skerton, near Lancaster, in 1771, aged 84 years. The continuation of the Fell pedigree, after the family left Furness, may be seen in Dr. Barber's interesting *Swarthmoor Hall and its Associations:* Atkinson, Ulverston,—*vide* pp. 28, 29. This is a valuable *brochure*.

sold the manorial rights, in 1736, to Lord Montagu, from whom they descended, as already stated, to the present Duke of Buccleuch. Daniel Abraham also purchased the Hawkswell estate from Charles Fell, the only son of George, and it was this act that finally blotted out the name of the Swarthmoor Fells from Furness history.

A.D. 1595-1884. The Fells of Dalton-gate.

It is time we referred to another branch of the Fells of Redman Hall, viz., the Fells of Dalton-gate; who, for nearly three centuries, have been closely identified with the prosperity of Ulverston. There is scarcely a document of importance in the parish chest which does not bear the signature of some representative of the family. The Fells of Swarthmoor embraced the legal profession. The Fells of Dalton-gate entered into mercantile pursuits, just after the dissolution of the Abbey had caused Ulverston to displace Dalton as the metropolis of High and Low Furness. From the first they throve. An indenture, dated 1595, shows John Fell to have been in possession of Row End, Pennington, and Trinkeld, Ulverston. Through his son John, married to Margaret Dodgshon, the former property descended to his grandson John; the latter to his grandson Edward. With these we are not concerned. Andrew, a third grandson, with such capital as befell his share, settled in Ulverston, built himself a house in Dalton-gate, and married, in 1654, Janet Leathome, herself Ulverston born. The "hatches, matches, and despatches" of the Leathom family are recorded for centuries in our parochial register. The Leathom pew, until the restoration of the Church, adjoined the old Dodding pew, and from the constable's reports, and church lays, for the eighteenth century, it is quite clear that they, as well as the Fells, were amongst the most influential burgesses of the town.

To Andrew succeeded his son John, who found a wife in Eleanor Dickson, of Beckbank, on the Cumberland side of the Duddon, and died in 1688. He left two children, John and Janet, or Jennett; both minors at the death of their father. Several public documents of this period (1680-1700) are signed by John Edmondson; Edmondson was a Lancaster gentleman, who had property in Ulverston. Young John Fell married his daughter, Esther, and, for a

time, he and his father-in-law seem to have exchanged residences, for in a re-lease of land, dated 1706, Fell is described as "of Lancaster." Perhaps there was a business partnership. We must remember that Lancaster and Ulverston were much more closely connected then than now. The Thursday's market, at Ulverston, was regularly attended from the opposite side of Morecambe; and across the sands to Lancaster was the only way into the interior. Railways that proverbially link town to town, seem in this case to have widened the breach. Following the broken coastline, the Furness Railway nearly quadruples the distance. Yet the old coach system across the sands has ceased. Thus the two towns, though within sight of one another, have now little in common. The deaths of Edmondson's family are duly recorded at St. Mary's, and his property in Dalton-gate fell to the issue of his daughter, Mrs. Fell. But John Fell died in 1724, at the age of forty-six, and he was succeeded by his son John—the Fells stuck to John with great pertinacity—(born 1716, died 1794). No doubt the Edmondson connection had brought the family into wider relationship with the outer world, for he wooed and won Bridget Bateson, of Lower Thrusgill, Lancashire, and Bentham, Yorkshire. In the Fell family the former estate has ever since remained. John had a large offspring, twelve children in all; of whom only three were reared—Robert, William, and Alice. He began the manufacture of a special kind of handloom goods, which went by the name of "Ulverston checks," and rose to great affluence. But it was by the active enterprise of his son Robert (born 1751; died 1831), that the wealth of the family became so largely increased. He developed the industry his father had set on foot, and either began, or continued, the banking business, that proved so lucrative. It was he who, about the year 1787, built the mansion in Dalton-gate, so familiarly known by that name. It stands on the opposite side from the town residence of the Sandys, of Graythwaite, and has the same flat-faced frontage that marks all urban mansions of the period. Robert took to wife Jane Latham, of Broughton-in-Furness. Of his three children, John, Mary, and William, the last died young. On the death of Robert at an advanced

age, in 1831, his personality, proved at an immense sum, was divided equally between his two surviving children; John, in addition, getting all his real property, except the original house of the family in Daltongate, built by Andrew Fell. This real estate comprised besides lands and tenements in and about Ulverston, farms at Rosshead, Lower Thrusgill, StewnerPark, and Ireleth. John married, in 1826, Isabella, eldest daughter of Samuel Gregson, of Caton, Lancaster, and died five years after his father, in 1836. There were nine children issue of the marriage, and they equally shared both his personal and real estate. The eldest of these is the present head of the family, John Fell, of Flan How, and Dane Ghyll, Furness Abbey, of whom, as living, I forbear encomiums. Sufficient to say, his name is closely connected with those vast enterprises that have so materially altered the fortunes of Furness, and in all philanthropic, and, as regards Barrow, municipal works, he has more than sustained the part his position demands. Mr. Fell, who is a deputy-lieutenant of the County, and on the Commission of the Peace, married Jane, daughter of Robert Black, of Glenarbuck, and Kelvinhaugh, Dumbartonshire, and has issue. His fifth daughter, Octavia Margaret, was the first child baptised in the new font, by Canon Gwillym, in 1865, at the time of the restoration of St. Mary's, in which Mr. Fell took such an active share. And in memory of Isabella Bridget, his second daughter, who died in 1880, Mr. Fell has recently borne the expense of carrying the oak panelling, chastely carved, from the reredos to the arches.*

A.D. 1662-1685. Thomas Hunter, sixth recorded Vicar.

We must hark back again. Lampett was succeeded by Thomas Hunter. His signature appears for the first time Aug. 4, 1663, as "Thomas Hunter, minister," and a year later a wedding is registered "per me Thomas Hunter, curate de Ulverston." I find no record of his death. He was probably of the "Myles Hunter, merchant" family so familiar to the register at this time; and, as Addyson's successor, John Hunter, held office till August, 1684, there may have been some relationship between parson and clerk also. Addyson was buried August 26th, 1666. His was a chequered exist-

* In writing the above, I have obtained much information from the "*Fells of Daltongate*," compiled from family papers, and privately printed by John Fell, Esq., of Dane Ghyll.

ence, officially speaking. In 1654, he swore before the Commissioners that he had been parish clerk eleven years. He was clerk, therefore, to two Presbyterians; had listened without a qualm, or possibly slept--as clerk—while Fox thundered his denunciations; was present, as clerk, at civil contracts, to swear to the banns; rejoiced, no doubt, over a cup of ale, as clerk, at the King's restoration; was not ejected with more clerical clerks in 1662; and died in his clerk's box, so to speak, in 1666. If he sang the psalms through his nose for the best of his years, he changed, with becoming promptitude, to a sonorous "Amen," which, he, no doubt, especially emphasised, after the collect which describes the "changes and chances of this mortal life."

A.D. 1678. Burial in Woollen.

In 1678, under date July 14, we find the following entry:—"Thomas Towers, of the Towne, in woollen first buried is beneath." And in 1682, under date May 31, we find to an entry of the burial of "William, ye son of Henry Leathom," appended a marginal note, "affidavit brought within eight days." From that time till April 7, 1696, these statements occur continually. The "Act for burying in woollen" was passed in 1666, to encourage the woollen manufacture of the kingdom, and to prevent the importing of linen. As a remedy against disobedience, it was further enacted, in 1677, that "no corpse shall be buried in any shirt, shift, sheet or shroud" of linen—a nice little bit of Parliamentary alliteration—under pain of a "forfeiture of five pounds." An affidavit, made before a justice or bailiff, was to be given to the parson, within eight days of the interment, that the law had been obeyed. Hence the marginal note above quoted. A great prejudice existed against the regulation. Personal feeling was sacrificed where personal feeling rules strongest. It was evaded. The burial of Mrs. Sawrey is thus entered, —"Sep. 24, 1686. Susan, wife of Mr. John Sawrey, of Plumpton." The following is the note appended:—"Informacion to ye Justice of Peace, to Mr. Knipe, given of her burial in linnen." The forfeit would be five pounds. Nevertheless, the law seems to have been strictly observed in Ulverston, and rarely is such a note found as that to the entry of Joseph Gawith's burial, Feb. 10, 1689, "no affidavit brought in 8 days, but information given to Justice of peace."

Although obsolete in practice, this statute was not repealed till 1814.

A.D. 1685-1696. John Crewdson, seventh recorded Vicar.

Curiously enough, we are indebted to a facetious clerk for information as to Hunter's successor in the incumbency. On the inside cover of the "book of burialls," commencing 1674, is written in characters as remarkable for caligraphy as orthography, "Munday in Estare weeke, 1685, myles Hunter was chosen clark for the parish of Ulverston,* and John Croudson the minister; noe more att present; Amen; soe bee itt." The purely subordinate position of the parson is interesting! But the familiar fashion in which his name is introduced proves that he was a local Croudson, connected closely with the town. One or two items in his family history can be gleaned from the registers. He was married to Margaret Scotson, Aug. 26, 1686. His eldest child, John, was baptised June 18, 1687. Roberta, Nov. 30, 1689; and Edward, Feb. 12, 1694-5. He himself was buried March 12, 1695-6, and his death was immediately followed by that of his wife, the very next entry being:

"March 16, Margret, ye widdow of Mr. John Crewdson."

There is something touching in the record, and imagination could easily run riot in the sad picture conjured up.

A.D. 1684. Impropriation and Maintenance.

The history of St. Mary's at the close of the seventeenth century is one of most remarkable progress. The church was at the lowest depth of its fortunes. From 1684 to 1715, a series of movements took place under the fostering care of such substantial churchmen of the town as Antony Sawrey, of Plumpton;† John Benson, of Scathwaite; the Pettys, the Leathoms, and the Woodburns, backed up by the influence and munificence of John Braddyll, the new tenant of Conishead, as caused the old Parish Church to assume an entirely new front. The churchyard was released; a vicarage was purchased; the endowment was increased; the impropriation fell into reputable hands; and the incumbents, for the first time, were properly instituted by the diocesan.

This wondrous change was set agoing by the death of John Ambrose, and his bequest of £200 to the minister of

* Myles Hunter succeeded his father John Hunter, who was successor to Addyson. It was John who wrote the facetious couplet recorded on page 14.

† John Fell, of Dalton-gate, was a minor at this time.

St. Mary's. He died in 1684, and up to this date, we have the churchwardens' return to Bishop Gaskell in proof that the emolument was but £8 a year. Even the churchyard fees, two pounds on an average, had been latterly retained by the lay-rector, who was an innkeeper in the town.

A.D. 1684. The Ambroses of Lowick Hall.

A word about the Ambroses. Lowick Hall is worth a visit, if it be only to see the ancient avenue, at the back of the house, reached by a little bridge that spans the beck. It is so narrow that only a horse and pillion could pass through it, and the wide-girthed trees are so closely set, that in summer there is a perfect canopy of foliage. The Ambroses were Lords of the Manor of Lowick from the reign of Henry VI., succeeding the Lowicks by marriage with the heir-general. James, the eldest son of Henry Ambrose, was baptised before our registers begin, and was still a minor when his father died in 1555:

"1555. Sep. 15. buried Mr. Harrie Ambrose, Lowick."

A daughter Anne, (bapt. Sep. 8, 1551) and a son Henry (bapt. Nov. 10, 1553) are the only children recorded in St. Mary's register. *James*, who must have been born some years earlier, married Margaret Kirkby, of Cross Hall. He died in 1593, and his widow five years later:

"1598. March 10. Margaret Ambrose, of Lowick."

Her husband's interment is not to be found, the registers for that year being wanting. Of their many children I may mention *John*, the heir, Nicholas (bapt. July 16, 1570), Isabel (bapt. Sep. 2, 1571), Agnes (bapt. June 11, 1577), Harry (bapt. July 28, 1578), William (bapt. Nov. 22, 1579), Rawff (bapt. March 4, 1581), and Ellen (bapt. March 28, 1582). Canon Raines says a daughter Elizabeth married a Dodgshon of Thornthwaite. This is proved by the registers:

"1611. Dec. 4. Married George dodgshon and Elizabeth Ambrose."

John, whose baptism I cannot find, took to wife Dorothy Fleming of Rydal. Canon Raines says he died about 1607. This is not quite accurate, as, in 1609, he and John Fleming, as already seen, became impropriators of St. Mary's. He had fourteen children, and his second marriage with a daughter of Christopher Sandys added six more. Of these twenty children eleven were sons, yet the male line became extinct

with them. I will mention only a portion of the family. Of the baptism of *William*, the heir, I am again curiously without record. Mary died in infancy, and was buried July 23, 1595. Daniel went to one of the Universities, and became Rector of Methley, near Pontefract,—a valuable living in the gift of the Duchy—which was perhaps given to him in part compensation for the losses the family underwent in the troubled days of the Civil War, the Ambroses being devoted loyalists. Joseph was baptised Nov. 2, 1598, and Elliner Nov. 1, 1599. Plato, I believe, came next, and I only mention him because the Lowick peasantry imitated their betters, and to this day Plato is an established font-name in the district. *John*, baptised Dec. 19, 1605, must needs be noticed, as he succeeded his brother William, and was the last Ambrose, of Lowick. Agnes, West informs us, married William Latus, of Millom. Canon Raines says her name was Alice, and that Latus was of Whitehaven. She may be referred to in the following entry:

"1679. Sep. 23. Buried Allice, wife of Thomas Latehouse of Plumpton, Gentleman."

If so, her husband's name was Thomas. Dorothy was baptised April 18, 1613, and married Hugh Askew. He was buried at Ulverston:

"1673. Sep. 5. Hugh Askew de Lowicke Hall."

Probably he lived there after William Ambrose's death, John, the next in succession, residing at Grasmere, of which church he was rector. Lastly, we may notice Esther, who was united to John Dodgson, of Thornthwaite. William, the eldest, was, I believe, unmarried. In 1646, he compounded, as a delinquent, for his estate at Lowick, paying £129 into the public treasury. He did not long survive the Restoration:

"1666. May 1. Willyam Ambrose of Lowick, Esq., buried in ye church of Ulverston."

He was succeeded, as stated above, by his brother John, with whose death, in 1684, the male line died out. He was lord of the ancient manor, senior fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and rector of Grasmere, and was buried within the precincts of St. Mary's. His mural monument, by the

vestry door, describes both his honours and his munificence:

M. S.
Religiosissimi Probatissimi Viri vere charitativi
In Deum in Regem in Pauperes
Johannis Ambrose Armigeri, S.T.B.
Nec-non Collegi divi Johannis
Apud Cantabrigiensis Socii
Et Ecclesiæ de Grasmere in Agro Westmorlandiæ Rectoris
Dominiq Antiqui Manerii De Lowick
Obiit decimo Septimo calendarum Septembris
Anno { Salutis humanæ } MDCLXXXIV.
{ Ætatis Suæ } LXXVIII.

Cui neptis suæ Avunculo Primæ ceræ heredis
Maritus Posterior Lancelott Forth
Hoc Monumentum Posuit
Sed nullo indiguit vir tam memorabilis
Nam grata nomen tantum Posteritas Venerabitur
Quoad charitatis suæ donis Fruatur

Scilicet

Quadringentis libris Collegio Prædicto remissis
Libris { Ducentis Ecclesiæ huic de Ulverston
Centum Parochiæ ejusdem pauperibus
Ducentis Capellæ de Lowick
Pauperibus ejus loci quinquaginta
Totidem Scholæ publicæ de Grasmere } Legatis
Abi Lector et Fac similiter.

It was the bequest herein alluded to* that gave such an impetus to the movement in favour of increasing the endowment of St. Mary's. It drew attention to the extreme poverty of the living. Almost immediately afterwards Ambrose's gift was supplemented under the will of Sarah Dodding, who had survived her husband, the Parliamentary Colonel, nearly thirty years:

A.D. 1685. Sarah Dodding's Bequest.

"1679. Nov. 25. Buried Sarah, ye wife of George Dodding, Esquire."

Her son Myles, the last male representative, died four years later:

"1683. April 23. Buried Myles Dodding, of Conishead, Esquire."

It is curious that within twelve months the male line of two

* Of the £200 bequeathed to Lowick Chapel, one half was payable after his decease, the other after the death of George Dodson, his nephew, son of John Dodson or Dodgson, of Thornthwaite, by Esther Ambrose, sister of the testator. (Raine's *Not. Cest.* Chetham Soc., p. 535.) We may add that the Manor of Lowick was purchased by John Latus, son of William Latus, and Alice another sister of the testator. He is also described as of Beck, near Millom. He married a Huddleston of Millom Castle, and his son Ferdinand married Henrietta Tempest, daughter of Sir John Tempest. of Tong, Yorkshire. Elizabeth, the daughter, by this marriage, conveyed the property to her second husband, William Blencowe, whose interment is thus recorded:

"1769. June 13. William Blencowe, Esq., Lowick Hall."

Of his sons, John died somewhat early:

"1777. Nov. 9. John Blencowe, Lowick Hall, Gent."

The estate then came to William Ferdinand, the second son, passing later on through the female line to the Everards.

families, so closely related to the town, and of such position in the county, should have become extinct. Upon the death of Myles Dodding, his widow, Margaret, carried out certain instructions as the following formal receipt will show :—

"Received by us John Crewdson, minister of the Parish-church, Ulverston, in the county of Lancaster, Anthony Sawrey, Gent., Thomas Benson, Gent., Richard Atkinson, and Edward Petty, being ffowre of the twenty-ffour men appointed within the said parish for management of the said Parish-church stock, or money belonging to the said Parish-church, of and from Margaret Dodding, widdow relict and Ex Ex *(sic)* of Myles Dodding, late of Cunishead, Esquire, deceased, the sum of thirty pounds of lawfull money of England, being a legacy given by Sarah Dodding, late of Cunishead aforesaid, widdow, deceased, in and by her last will and testament, for an augmentacion to the said parish church, and to the intent that the same thirty pounds should be yearly lett out att interest for ever, and the interest thereof to bee duly and truely paid to the Minister of the said Parish church. In witness whereof wee hereunto put our hands and seals ye first day of January Anno Rgi Rgis Jacobi Scdi Angl primo. Anno Dom. 1685.

"Witnesses hereof

"JOHN RICHARDSON, WILLIAM DODGSHON,
"JAMES FFELL, JOHN EDMONDSON."*

These gifts induced the sidesmen and churchwardens of the parish to consider how they could further improve the living. Even with these additions its poverty was a scandal to the place. A statement in Bishop Gastrell's account of the Diocese, furnished by the churchwardens themselves in 1724, will be the best evidence of what was done :—"From Henry VIII's time to 1684, the whole profits of this church did not exceed £8 per annum; since which time, by several gifts, the revenue is encreased to £28 per annum, viz.: The Churchyard, value £2 per annum, was purchased of the Impropriator. Another purchase was made of £4 per annum, another of £8 per annum, and another of £3 per annum. £200 of ye money with which these purchases were made,

* Parish Chest.

John Howe, Photo. *Ulverston.*

THE OLD PRIEST'S HOUSE, HART STREET.

was given by Mr. John Ambrose, of Lowick; and the rest by contributions of the parishioners. £3 per annum out of the small tythes in Osmotherley, given by the farmers of Conishead, and the interest of £10, given by William Penny. The whole profits amount to £28 10s. 0d. per annum."*

Although there is no mention of John Braddyll's name in this statement, he, assisted by Anthony Sawrey, of Plumpton, was one of the moving spirits. He had married Sarah, sole heir of Myles Dodding, and was the most loyal and beneficent friend the church in Ulverston ever possessed. By documents still preserved in the parish chest, we find that his untiring zeal was exerted to assist the "twenty-four" in their efforts to increase the emolument.

A.D. 1689-1695. A Vicarage provided.

For the first time St. Mary's could boast a vicarage. On April 2, 1689, an indenture of lease and re-lease, between John Wright, of the one part, and John Braddyll, Esq., and Anthony Sawrey, gent., of the other, conveyed "all that messuage and three acres of land, situate in Rattenrow, near the Tarnside, called Kirktarne † or Tarnclose" to the two latter; and by them, on April 5, 1695, a deed was drawn up, witnessed by John Corker, Edward Petty, William Leathom, John Woodburne, John Edmondson, and Henry Leathom, all of Ulverston; John Corker, of Lund, James Penny, of Penny Bridge, and John Benson, of Scathwaite,‡ declaring the same to be devoted to the use of the minister of the Parish Church and his successors for ever. (Parish Chest.) The little lane saw for several generations the parson wending his way to the church from what is now familiarly termed the "old Priest's House."

* *Notitia Cestriensis*, p. 534.

† There is a feoffment in Latin, 26 Nov., 1607, from William Huddlestone, Esq., to William Beck, with memorandum of livery of seizin endorsed, whereby he gave, granted, etc., "all that messuage, tenement and premises called *Kirke-tarne*, vel *tarnclose*, situate in Ulverston, at the east end of the town of Ulverstone," unto the said William Beck, his heirs, etc., for ever. George Fell and William Kilner were the attorneys. In 1653, another indenture styles them Beck-houses, and the ground Becklands.—(Parish chest.)

‡ This is John Benson, a substantial statesman, of Nether Scathwaite, who, dying August 29, 1729, in his 97th year, left £10 to the poor of Ulverston, £10 to the poor of Egton and Newland, and £10 to the minister of St. Mary's for a sermon to be preached every Easter Monday. A memorial of these bequests may be seen on the wall under the tower. The complimentary "Mr," is inserted in several entries in the registers concerning the family.

A.D. 1697. Release of the Churchyard.

The next thing done was the release of the churchyard, "valued at £2 per annum," as the *Notitia Cestriensis* says. On May 8, 1697, an indenture of lease and release, between John Woods of Dalton, Gent., of the one part, and John Braddyll of Conishead, Esq.; John Woodburne, of Ulverston, yeoman, and Richard ffell, of Ulverston, mercer, of the other, conveyed "all that the churchyard of the Parish Church of Ulverston, and all the glebe lands . . . . to ye said churchyard belonging or appertaining, which said churchyard with the small tithes of Ulverston he, ye said John Woods, then lately purchased of William Woodburne of Lindall-in-Furness, yeoman," to the three gentlemen named. That William Woodburn held the rectorship is proved by an indenture still in existence dated Sept. 11th, 6th William and Mary, between William Woodburne of Lindal-in-Furness, and John Woods of Dalton, wherein it is agreed that the former shall convey to the latter, "for the consideration of all his customary messuages, tenements, and lands lying at Newbarns, . . . all that his rectory and Parish Church of Ulverston, and all the tithes of corn, etc. . . . together with the church-yard of the said Parish Church, and all gleabs, gleab lands, prescriptions, rents, etc., to the said rectory belonging. Signed William Woodburne. Witnesses John Sanderson, Thomas Jackson, James Mount, Edm. Gibson."*

A.D. 1715. John Braddyll becomes Impropriator.

But perhaps the best thing done by John Braddyll was the purchase of the lay-rectorship. By an agreement dated 1715 (Parish chest) the impropriation passed into his hands from James Fell, innkeeper of Ulverston. It gives Mr. Braddyll the right of nomination to the curacy of St. Mary's, "now, and as often as ye said church shall be by death, deprivation, or resignation, vacant." This is subject to a payment of £42 to the Crown, or grantee of the Crown, to be paid at the feast days of the "Annuntiation of ye Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Michael ye Archangell," according to the letters patents (6 James I.) to John Flemming, and John Ambrose. Mr. Braddyll is to pay for salary and maintenance what "hath been usually allowed," and receives for himself the "tythbarnes, tythes of corn, grain, hay, wool, lamb, and all other his tythes whatsoever as well great as small."

* From papers in possession of Miss Leathom, Liverpool.

A.D. 1609-1884. List of Impropriators.

Thus by the assistance of several documents, still existing, we are enabled to present what is probably a complete list of the lay rectors of St. Mary's for nearly three centuries. From 1609, until the reign of Charles the Second, the impropriation belonged to the Flemings of Rydal, shared for a time by the Ambroses. After them succeeded, as we may fairly surmise, William Woodburne, of Lindal; to him John Wood or Woods, of Dalton; to him James Fell, inn-keeper, of Ulverston; to the last John Braddyll, of Conishead. In the possession of this family the lay rectorship worthily lay, till within a few years ago, when, by an unhappy conjuncture of his affairs, the late honoured representative of the Braddylls was compelled to part with the Priory. The impropriation then fell into the hands of Messrs. Petty and Postlethwaite; and from them, by purchase, to the Reverend Alfred Peache, then of Downend, Bristol, the princely founder of Highbury College. Truly a chequered history is that of the impropriation of St. Mary's.

A.D. 1696-1714. Thomas Wildman, eighth recorded Vicar.

In the meantime, Crewdson had died. He was succeeded by Thomas Wildman, one of the few Vicars whose name does not betoken a local origin. He was nominated by Wood. "An. Dom. 1696. Joseph *(sic)* Wood, the Impropriator, recommended 3 persons to the Bishop y^t he might take one of y^m as Vicar." (*Not. Cest.* p. 534.) Of his antecedents I know nothing. Some help may be gleaned from the following:—"1711. Nov. 22. Bryan Wildman, of Kirkby Lonsdale, and Martha Sharp, of Lancaster, were married att Ulverstone." Margaret Wildman was interred June 14, 1705, but whether wife or daughter I cannot say. He was evidently a delicate man, and required clerical assistance, as a somewhat quaint interpolation among the christenings shows: "1706. Mr. John Wells began to preach at Ulverstone ffeby 9th." This is the earliest record of a curate in the modern sense of the term. Wildman was buried July 8th, 1714. His illness seems to have been a long one, the entries for some months being of that original, not to say aboriginal, character that denotes the services of the clerk to have been required as penman. We are informed that "Master Charles hokins (Hawkins) and Mary ffell" were married, and that the same fate befell "Isack stricklen," and "George

Poslat" (Postlethwaite). Query, was the last more than half married?

A.D. 1714-1765. Edmund Atkinson, ninth recorded Vicar

The first minister appointed by the Braddylls, in right of impropriatorship, was Edmund Atkinson. He was also the first Vicar instituted.* Perhaps it was the feeling of satisfaction superinduced by commencing so auspiciously that caused Atkinson to continue in his office so long. Anyway, he is the longest-lived Vicar of St. Mary's. Beginning his duties in 1714, two years before his actual institution (owing probably to delays consequent on the change of impropriatorship from James Fell to John Braddyll), he died in 1765, having held office fifty-one years. A man who has had four wives is said in Westmorland to have been "shod all round." Mr. Atkinson's first recorded wife died in 1728. In 1730, he married "mistress Anne Sandys of ye said town" (Ulverston); in 1751, "Mrs. Ann Jackson, of Ulverston;" and in 1763, "Mrs. Eleanor Woods, of Ulverston." Mr. Atkinson was completely shod, but which shoe pinched most I cannot say. His name is frequently mentioned in the churchwardens' accounts, hereinafter to be quoted.

A.D. 1664-1806. The Sawreys of Plumpton; second notice.

It is high time we returned to the Sawreys. John Sawrey, of Plumpton Hall, the Puritan, and irate opposer of Fox, was accidentally drowned on the sands, probably on one of his many journeyings to Lancaster. There is no mention of this tragic occurrence in the registers, although it must have created a deep impression at the time. This is simply the record:

"1664-5. Jan. 30. John Sawrey, Plumpton."

He had married Esther Sandys. His son and heir was Anthony, born 1631 (*Dugdale's Visitation*, 1664-5), who took to wife Anne, daughter of Mr. Knipe, of Broughton-in-Furness. By her, besides four daughters, Anne, Esther, Sarah, and Jane, he had four sons. John, his heir, born in 1655, whose christening is unrecorded in the registers, died in 1689, at the early age of 34 years:

"1689. Oct. 10. Buried, John Sawrey, of Plumpton, Esq."

* "The present incumbent, Atkinson, is the first who has been instituted to this church (An. 1716), as farre as I can find by the Institution Books." —*Not. Cest*, p. 534.

This tallies with West's quotation from a letter of Henry Prescott, Chester, Dec. 23, 1714, addressed to John Braddyll, of Conishead: "I have made some inquiry after Ulverston, but meet no notitia of it as a vicarage."—(West, p. 199, note.)

His wife died three years earlier :

"1686. Sep. 24. Buried, Susan, wife of Mr. John Sawrey, of Plumpton."

I see no issue of the marriage.

William, the second son, and now the heir, was baptised in 1663 :

"1663. Sep. 29. Willm, son of Anthonie Sawrey, Gentl., of Plumpton."

The baptism of a third son, Roger, is also recorded, and for special reasons to be remembered :

"1666. Nov. 4. Roger sonne of Anthony Sawrey, Esq., of Plumpton,"

Anthony, the youngest, was baptised Dec. 10, 1679.

William succeeded to Plumpton on the death of his father, which occurred in 1711, at the advanced age of eighty :

"1711. Aug. 6. Mr. Anthony Sawrey, of Plumpton Hall in Newland."

A.D. 1711. A gift of William Sawrey.

Probably it was as a tribute to his father's memory, and in recognition of the active part he had taken in the successful endeavour to increase the maintenance of the incumbent, that William, immediately on his accession, presented St. Mary's with the richly chased silver paten still in use. The hall mark is 1711, and the inscription runs thus: "This is the gift of William Sawrey, of Plumpton, in the County of Lancaster, Esq."

A.D. 1718. The Sawrey Bibles.

Roger, his next brother, died without issue, in 1718, and left a sum of money to be expended in the purchase of Bibles, to be given to the poor within the boundaries of the ancient parish of Ulverston, which included Torver, Coniston, Blawith, and Subberthwaite. Although the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge had been founded in 1698, the possession of a Bible was still a luxury among the poor. With the legacy, William Sawrey, John Braddyll, and other representatives of the townspeople, bought the Skinner's Close, and the rental has been strictly devoted to the purpose from that day to this. Roger is represented in the indenture as "Gentleman, and Citizen of the City of York," and as he is further described as "Chamberlain," in the mural tablet at St Mary's, no doubt he acted at York in that official capacity. Bibles are now cheap, but that they were much valued then, may be seen from the precise character of the receipt furnished by the incumbent of Torver, thirteen years after the bequest came into operation.

"Torver's certificate of ye distribution of the Bibles in the year 1731—These may certify whom it may concern that the Three Bibles bought in the year 1731 with the gift of Mr. Roger Sawrey, formerly of Plumpton, gentleman, were given by the inhabitants of Torver unto the poor children hereinafter mentioned, viz., one unto James, son of Thos and Mary Casson, of Under-cragg; the second unto William, son of William and Sarah Atkinson, of Moor; the third unto Elizabeth, daughter of John and Dorothy Leech, of Scarr-head. The truth hereof is willingly attested by John Hall, the present incumbent of Torver."—(Parish chest.)

One other reference will suffice:

"1770. July 3. Delivered to the Chapel-wardens of Coniston and Torver, 9 Bibles which they say is their proportion."

"July 12. Delivered to the Chapel-wardens of Lowick, Blawith, and Subberthwaite, ten bibles."

(Churchwardens' Accounts, 1770.)*

A.D. 1737. The Sawrey-Morritts of Rokeby.

Roger Sawrey, as beforesaid, left no issue, and his brother William's sole child was Anne. She married Bacon Morritt, of York and Cawood, and the Plumpton property went to swell the possessions of that family. Their eldest son lived at Rokeby Hall, purchased from the Robinsons in 1769, where once

From his fair hall on Gretas banks,
The Knight of Rokeby led his ranks
To aid the valiant northern Earls
Who drew the sword for royal Charles.

In Rokeby church on a mezzo-relievo by Westmacott, appears the following:

"Buried in the vault of this Church, John Sawrey Morritt, Esq., of Rookby Park, eldest son of Bacon Morritt, Esq., of Cawood, and of Anne Sawrey, of Plumpton-in-Furness; obiit Aug. 3, 1791, aetat 53."

He married Anne Peirse, of Bedale,† and his son John Bacon Sawrey Morritt took to wife Catherine, sister of Colonel Stanley, of Cross Hall, formerly M.P, for the county of Lancaster, and daughter of the Rev. Thomas Stanley, rector of Winwick. Mr. J. B. Sawrey Morritt, born in 1771,

* This is the only benefaction which extends over the whole of the ancient parish of St. Mary's. One year the Bibles go to the poor of Ulverston, town and hamlet; the second year to Coniston, Torver, Blawith, Lowick, and Subberthwaite; the third year to Osmotherley, Egton-cum-Newland, and Mansriggs. They are distributed by the Churchwardens.

† Anne Peirse was daughter of Henry Peirse of Bedale (M.P. for Northallerton from 1775 to 1824), by Charlotte Grace, second daughter of John, second Lord Monson.—(Foster's *Yorkshire Pedigrees.)*

was educated at St. John's College Cambridge, taking his bachelor's degree in 1794. He was one of the earliest travellers in Greece and Asia Minor, and published a description of the plains of Troy, besides translations of the Greek poets. He was at various times M.P. for Beverley, Northallerton, and Shaftesbury, and died July 12, 1843. (Foster's *Yorkshire Pedigrees.*) He will be best remembered, however, as the familiar friend of Sir Walter Scott; a friendship that gave the world "Rokeby."

We are not without record of his occasional presence in Ulverston. But he naturally elected to live at Rokeby, and at the commencement of the present century, we find Plumpton occupied by his brother Henry, who acted as Major of the famous body of Ulverston volunteers, who proffered their services to the King in 1803. Several baptisms are recorded at St. Mary's:

"1802. April 14. John, son of Henry Morritt, Esq., Captain in the Army."
"1803. Oct. 3. Privately, Catherine, daughter of Henry Morritt, Esq."
"1806. Aug. 5. Ann, daughter of Henry Morritt, Esq."

Almost immediately after this, the Plumpton estate was purchased by Mr. Whitwell, of Kendal, and on the death of the late member for that town it passed to his daughter, Mrs. Colville, of Grange-over-Sands.*

A.D. 1795. Bowstead Yeats purchased.

One further incident remains to be noticed. In 1795 the value of the living of St. Mary's was increased by the purchase of Bowstead Yeats in Egton. From an indenture in the Parish Chest, I gather that Mr. J. B. Sawrey Morritt exchanged a property at Woodhead in Plumpton from "time immemorial part of the ancient endowment of Ulverston," for that of Bowstead Yeats, advancing at the same time £740 for the purchase. It is frankly acknowledged that the exchange was much to the benefit of the incumbent, and the agreement was readily made.†

* John Bacon Sawrey Morritt left no issue, and was succeeded by his next brother, the Rev. Robert Morritt, whose son William John Sawrey Morritt, of Rokeby (born Sep. 12, 1813) died at Brighton, April 13, 1874. He was at one time M.P. for the North Riding, and married, May 10, 1837, Ellen Frances, youngest daughter of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bt., of Chaddesden, Derbyshire.

† The phrase "time immemorial," suggests that this property at Woodhead was in some way connected with the grant of Anthony Sawrey in 1622, who by his will made in that year, left £10 to support a "preaching minister" at Ulverston. Bowstead Yeats is now rented at £50.

Thus passed away a family closely knit into the place. The Sawreys of Plumpton are gone, but not without leaving their mark. They were wonderfully representative men—of strong and independent judgment — yet widely differing in their conclusions. John Sawrey, supervisor of Leonard ffell's will, would probably have sacrificed his life for the old faith, while his grandson Anthony left £10 to the Reformed Church. Anthony's son, John, was the great local supporter of the Puritan Directory, and was a conscientious disloyalist. John's son, Anthony, helped largely to increase the maintenance of the minister, while his son, William, gave the Church a silver paten. Lastly, we find William's brother Roger distributing Christian Knowledge Society Bibles throughout the length and breadth of the ancient parish. All were interred, saving the last, at their own desire, in the chancel of St. Mary's; each, according to his light, a faithful son of the Church; and who shall say otherwise?

Plumpton Hall is worth a visit. Its glory has departed; but its memories remain. The tide still laps over yellow sands, wellnigh to its door. The famous brass lantern still hangs in the hall. The black wainscot still looks full of ancient secrets; and the massive oak staircase still leads upwards to the window where one single pane of coloured glass, with the arms of the family emblazoned thereon, tells the thoughtful visitor that once upon a time, in this picturesque mansion, amid weird surroundings, dwelt the fine old English gentleman.

The Plumpton Lantern.

I have mentioned the lantern. It is probably centuries old. Of course superstition has made the most of it. That it was washed up 600 years ago, has firm supporters! Astrological symbols have been discovered on it! A sea-captain, only recently deceased, solemnly declared that he took it out to sea, sunk it, and it was found the next day in its wonted place! It was brought into Ulverston in a barrel, but it wouldn't stand it, and was found next morning at Plumpton! Mrs. Croasdale, late an occupant, said that "much annoyance at nights" was the result of "interfering in any way with it!" I like these traditional stories; they fit the lantern, and the lantern fits the old hall amazingly

John Howe, Photo. *Ulverston.*

PLUMPTON HALL

well. The house was originally three storeys high; about a century ago the third storey was removed.

The following entry occurs in the register:—

"1727-8. March 7. Buried John Braddyll of Cunnishead, Esq."

A.D. 1685-1884. The Braddylls of Conishead Priory.

A simple record, but one calling for more than a passing word. There is, alas, no Braddyll at Conishead now, and yet the line is not extinct. In Bardsea, in Ulverston, in Cleator district, there are still roadside inns with the "Braddyll Arms" swaying to the breeze, as their distinctive cognisence. In St. Mary's Church mural monuments crowd the southern wall, silently eloquent of the faded glory of the family. The stained windows, the oak-panelled rooms, the cloister-like corridors of Conishead still bear the arms, and relate the achievements of the race that once for magnificence of state, and princely extent of possessions, had scarce a peer amongst the great commoners of the north. There are only stranger eyes to look on these things. No longer does a Braddyll gaze on

"Russet lawns and fallows grey;
Where the nibbling flocks do stray."

It is a sad conclusion to a stirring relation; yet the tale must be told.

John and Sarah Braddyll.

John Braddyll, whose burial we have dated above, was son of Thomas Braddyll, of Portfield, near Whalley, and born Sept. 18, 1659. In 1677 his father added to his already large possessions by the purchase of Samlesbury Old Hall, from the Southworths. The portraits of the father of the future possessor of the Priory, and Jane Rishton, his wife, can still be remembered by those who enjoyed the acquaintance of the late Colonel Braddyll. John, as we already know, married Sarah (baptised Sep. 16, 1665), sole surviving child of Myles Dodding; Conishead became his residence, and there twelve children were born to him. John Braddyll from the first recognised the claims demanded of his position, and won early popularity by the way in which he identified himself with the interests of the church and town of Ulverston. Of his beneficence I have already spoken. But his purchase of the impropriation was the historic feature of his career. By that act he once more linked the interests of St. Mary's with those of Conishead. Nearly two hundred

years had elapsed since the chain had been broken. From the foundation of the church till the Reformation, the black canons of the Priory had appointed the minister. And now the possessor of Conishead was lay-rector, and did the same. A mural tablet in the Braddyll Chapel thus commemorates him :—

"Here lie the remains of John Braddyll, Esq., who was born at Portfield, in this county, and married Sarah, sole heiress of Myles Dodding, of Conishead, Esq., with whom he lived 42 years, and left issue by her four sons, and five daughters. He was a pious member of our excellent church, A zealous friend to our happy constitution, An hearty lover of his country, A painful and impartial magistrate, An affectionate husband, and tender parent, A constant and sincere friend, A sober and upright man in all his conversation. With these qualities he lived, beloved by the good, feared and respected even by the bad, and deceased March ye 3rd, 1727-8, in the 70th year of his age."

Under this somewhat fulsome eulogy we can read a man thoroughly worthy, under very changed circumstances, to carry out the best traditions of the Augustinian order of Conishead. It may have been to his memory his widow presented to St. Mary's the silver flagon, hall-dated 1737. The Braddyll and Dodding arms are engraved on the lid, and underneath the base is inscribed "*Parish of Ulverstone.*" Sarah Braddyll lived till 1744:

"April 29. Buried Mrs. Sarah Braddyll of Cunnishead."

How she had supported her husband in the exercise of his christian duties, her memorial shall tell:

Here lieth
In hopes of a blessed Resurrection
The Remains of Sarah Braddyll
Widow of John Braddyll of Portfield in this County Esqr
Daughter and Sole Heiress of Myles Dodding Esqr
Late of Conishead in this Parish
She died the 19th day of April
In the year of our Lord 1744 aged 79.
Having born to her said Husband
4 Sons and 5 Daughters
Of these, five early paid the debt of nature
The rest
Thro' the Indulgence of Heaven
Survived this best of Parents,
That she might not want the
Pleasing Consolation of
Transmitting to the latest time
Some copy of her own Perfections
Calm was her closing scene as reposing
Innocence, such is the End of those
Who spend the few moments allotted them here
In the unwearied Exercise of the duties
of Virtue and Religion.

Of the children who escaped an early death, the following brief notice will suffice.

(1) Dodding, of whom more presently.

(2) Thomas, bapt. Sept. 28, 1691, Governor of Fort William, Bengal; died unmarried, Nov. 30, 1747, and buried at Woodford.

(3) Jane, bapt. Jan. 21, 1692-3. She died aged 85 years, (unmarried) in London, but was conveyed to St. Mary's.

"1777. Dec. 26. Mrs. Jane Braddyll, London."

The Braddyll Bread-dole.

She evidently inherited her father's generous spirit, and by will, dated August 17, 1776, gave £40 to be distributed in bread amongst the poor of the parish, who attended church regularly. The money was paid to Dr. Scales, the vicar, and to John Sandys and Cornelius Fell, churchwardens, by John Walmsley, brother-in-law, the sole executor.* The Braddyll loaves are still doled out once a month by the wardens.

(4) John, bapt. Sept. 23, 1695, a West India merchant, died May 13, 1753; buried at Carshalton. His son John died without issue, in London, and was buried at Ulverston, June 19, 1765.

(5) Margaret, bapt. Oct. 25, 1696. As her grandson succeeded to the Conishead estates, we must particularise a little more fully. On January 23, 1727-8, she was married to Christopher Wilson, who had but recently purchased Bardsea Hall from Lord Molineaux.† Christopher was a sea captain, in the Hon. East India Company's service, and like many another adventurer of that time, left it with his fortune made. He was a cadet, I believe, of a good Westmorland family, was rich, and had become a neighbour of Conishead. He wooed and won Margaret Braddyll. There was no male issue of the marriage, but a daughter Sarah, or "Sally," as was then the aristocratic form, was united to John Gale, of Highead Castle, Dalston. She died in 1774, her husband surviving her forty years. Their sons were Wilson, and

* Parish Chest.

† Bardsea Hall belonged to the Bardseas, concerning whom one entry is found in the earlier pages of this register. Nicholas, the last of the name, died in 1642; and the elder heiress, Elizabeth, married James Anderton, of Clayton. In the Anderton family it remained till it passed from Mary Anderton, spinster, about 1720, to Lord Molineaux, who purchased it for a hunting seat; and from him several years later to Christopher Wilson, above-mentioned. A William Bardesey is witness of a curious marriage between John Docwra, son and heir of Thomas Docwra, of Kendal, and Margaret Turpyn, heir of Edward Turpyn, Co. Leicester, aged 13 years, recorded in Burn's *History of Parish Registers*, p. 169.

Henry Richmond.* The family vault lies in the chancel of Urswick Church, and on the adjacent wall a tablet will at once attract the visitor's eye.†

To
The Memory of
Christopher Wilson, Esq.,
of Bardsea Hall,
Who departed this life the 15th day of November, 1773,
Aged 84 years.
Also of Sarah, his daughter, wife of
John Gale of Whitehaven, Esq.,
Who died the 10th of October, 1774, aged 46.
Also Margaret, wife of the abovenamed
Christopher Wilson (daughter of John
Braddyll, of Braddyll. Brockhall, Portfield,
Samlesbury Hall, and Conishead Priory, in this
County, Esq.), who died April, 1781,
aged 85 years.
Also John Gale of High-head Castle, and Cleator Hall, County of
Cumberland, Burnyside Hall, County of Westmorland,
And Hallswell, County of Durham, Esq.,
(Husband of the above mentioned Sarah)
Who died 19th October, 1814,
aged 87 years.

(6) Ann, bapt. Sept. 25, 1709, married John Walmsley of Wigan, above mentioned, Sept. 4 1733, and had issue John and William, and four daughters.

A.D. 1689-1749. Dodding Braddyll.

We now return to Dodding, who was baptised June 28, 1689. He was returned M.P. for Lancaster in 1714, and from that time seems to have resided almost entirely in London. There he married Mary, daughter of Samuel Hyde, a captain in the Royal Navy. There for many years he sat as a Director of the East India Company. And there his three sons were born, Roger, Robert, and Thomas. The two first died, one aged 7, and the other 15, and were buried at Woodford, and in the same grave were laid their father in January, 1749, and their mother in August, 1771. This accounts for the absence of memorials in St. Mary's. Dodding Braddyll was succeeded by his youngest, and only surviving son, Thomas, who was born in the parish of St. Olave's, Hart-street, London, on the 6th of May, 1730. He

* Henry Richmond Gale, Wilson's younger brother, was a Lieutenant-General in the army. He married Sarah, daughter of Roger Baldwin, DD., Prebendary of Carlisle, and Rector of Aldingham (1760-1801), and died in 1814. His son William Gale, of Bardsea Hall, was High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1847, and married in 1820 Cecilia Isabella, daughter of James Losh, Recorder of Newcastle. Dying in 1866, he was succeeded by his son, Henry Richmond Hoghton Gale, who survives and has issue.

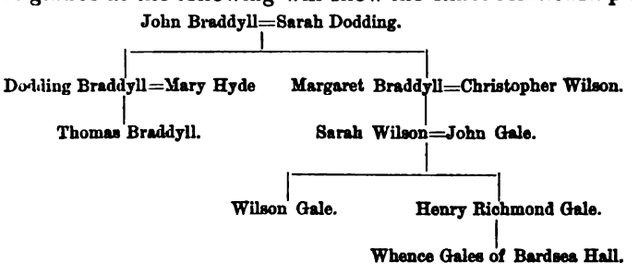
† The old raised pew, reached by a private staircase, and resting on pillars, may still be seen, and is a curious remnant of ancient social precedence in the Sanctuary of God.

never married, and dying July 25, 1776, by his will left all his estates to his kinsman, Wilson Gale, already mentioned. A.D. 1730-1776. Thomas Braddyll.

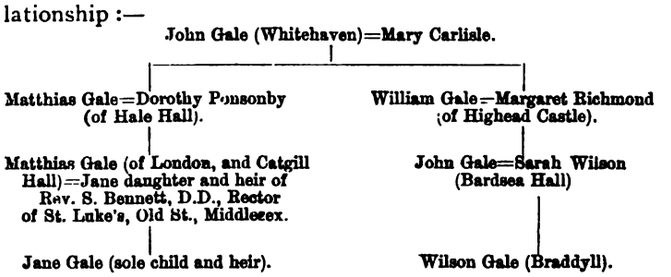
A mural tablet on the south wall of St. Mary's says :—

Sacred
To the Memory
Of Thomas Braddyll, Esqre.,
Of Conishead Priory,
Who departed this life
The 25th of July, 1776,
And lies in this Place.
In Grateful Remembrance
This Monument is erected by his Heir and Kinsman,
Wilson Braddyll, Esqre.

A glance at the following will show the exact relationship :—



Wilson Gale took the name and arms of Braddyll, by Royal sign manual, August, 15, 1776. He was returned M.P. for Lancaster in 1780, and married his second cousin, Jane, daughter, and sole heir, of Matthias Gale, of London, and Catgill Hall, Cumberland, at St. Marylebone Church, Jan. 29, 1776. A glance at the following will show their relationship :— A.D. 1756-1818. Wilson Gale-Braddyll.



By his marriage, Wilson Gale-Braddyll obtained a large accretion of property. On the death of his father, too, in 1814, the other Gale estates descended to him, and about the time Waterloo was fought and won, he was lord of a princely territory. To him belonged Brockhole, Portfield, and Samlesbury Hall, in the Fylde district; Conishead, embracing Osmotherley, in Furness; Highead Castle, Cleator

Hall, and Catgill Hall, in Cumberland; Burneyside Hall, in Westmorland; and Hallswell, in Durham. And under the acreage of some of these possessions lay the stored up treasures of a veritable Golconda, those veins of iron ore that have made millionaires of some, beggars of a few, and transformed the whole face of the country.

But it was not for the Braddylls. When the mines of Cleator and Furness were opened, the royalties went to other hands. Had Colonel Braddyll held on but a few more years, the wealth of his present heirs would have been something fabulous.

Wilson Gale-Braddyll lived as his means allowed. He kept a town house in Savile Row; became the intimate friend of the Prince Regent; was Groom of the Bedchamber to George the Third; and once at least royalty condescended to visit him at Conishead. He died in 1818, and his widow followed him a year later. A monument, worthy of careful inspection, in St. Mary's, thus commemorates them:

M.S.
W. G. Braddyll, Esqre
of Conishead Priory
In the County Palte of Lancaster
& of Highead Castle, Cty of Cumberland
One of the Grooms of the Bedchamber
To His Majesty King George The 3rd
and Colonel
of the 3d Royal Lancashire Militia
Obiit 19th of Novr 1818, ætat 62.
Also to the Memory of Jane,
Widow of the aforesaid W. G. Braddyll
Who died the 6th of Novr 1819, ætat 61.
Universally Lamented and Beloved.
This Monument is erected by
Their Affectionate and only Son
T. Richmond G. Braddyll, Esqre.

We shall come shortly to Wilson Braddyll's eldest son, and successor; of his other children a few words must suffice.

(2) Jane is thus comemorated in a mural tablet:

M.S.
Jane, eldest daughter of Wilson Braddyll, Esquire,
of Conishead Priory,
And relict of Frank Sotheron, Esquire,
Of Darrington Hall, in the County of York:
an Admiral of the White Flag, in the service of Her Britannic Majesty:
obiit April 4th, 1841.
Each lonely scene shall thee restore,
For thee the tear be duly shed;
Beloved till life could charm no more,
And mourned till Pity's self be dead.*

* Sarah Sotheron, sole child, married the Right Hon. Thos. Henry Sutton Sotheron-Estcourt, of Estcourt, Co. Glouc. Admiral Sotheron is set down also as of Kirklinton Hall, Co. Notts.

(3) Another tablet commemorates Charlotte :—

M.S.
Of Charlotte,
Third daughter of Wilson and Jane Braddyll,
Who died at Bigland Hall, 22nd of Decr., 1811,
ætat. 26.*

(4) Yet another mural tablet reminds us of Margaret Sarah :

Sacred
To the Memory of Margaret Sarah, second daughter
Of Wilson and Jane Braddyll, of Conishead Priory
in this Parish
and Wife of Gordon Forbes, Esqre, eldest son of
Lieutenant-General Gordon Forbes, Colonel
of His Majesty's 29th Regiment of Foot
and late Commander-in-Chief of his Forces in Saint Domingo:
Who, accompanying her Husband to the East Indies,
in the year 1805,
fell an early Sacrifice to the Climate of Indostan,
and died at Calcutta, on the 6th Day of October, 1807;
aged 27 years.

A.D. 1776-1862. T. R. G. Braddyll.

Returning to the eldest child, and only son, Thomas Richmond Gale Braddyll—probably one of the earliest instances of three baptismal names in the north of England,—succeeded his father in 1818; was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Coldstream Guards; and married Frances, fourth daughter† of Charles Bagot Chester, Esq., next brother to Walter, first Lord Bagot, of Blithfield, in the county of Stafford. He was High Sheriff of the County in 1821. And it was just a year before this that he put the old mansion of Conishead into the hands of Wyatt, and the present Priory, as we know it, was the result. In the meantime he lived in London. Of his family we may mention Frances, born 1805; Margaret Frederica, 1808; Louisa Mary, 1810; Sarah Jane, 1811; and Clarence, 1813; to whom the Duke of Clarence stood as sponsor.

A.D. 1807-1874. E.S.BagotBraddyll.

His son and heir, Edward Stanley Bagot Braddyll, of Conishead, and Leamington, was born Jan. 19, 1807, and

* Mrs. Bigland was her aunt; and had been married from Conishead, or Bardsea Hall. "1784. Nov. 22, George Bigland of Bigland in Cartmel, esquire, and Sarah Gale, of Ulverston, spinster." (*St. Mary's Register.*) The only other sister of Wilson Braddyll, Margaret, married at St. James's, Westminster, July 25th, 1785, Richard Greaves Townley, of Fulbourne, in Cambridgeshire, and Belfield, Lancashire.—To Col. Townley belongs the honour of having introduced Sunday schools into Lancashire. His correspondence with Raikes on the subject will be found in the *Manchester Mercury*, Jan. 6, 1784, though the letters were written earlier. The Ulverston school was founded two years later, and possibly at Townley's suggestion.

† Her mother was Catherine, daughter of the Hon. H. Legge, Baron of the Exchequer, and grandson of William, first Earl of Dartmouth.

married Dec. 7, 1836, Sophia Frances Anne, third daughter of William Hulton, of Hulton, county of Lancaster, Esq., and died in 1874. His issue was as follows:—Henry John, born 1837, living, but no issue; Harriot Georgiana, living; Edward Sotheron, of Rockferry, and of Liverpool, merchant, born 1839, married Feb. 21, 1861, at Prestbury, Cheltenham, Anne Cecilia, daughter of Edward Willis, Esq., of Prescot, Lancashire, Captain in the army. His children are Herbert Edward, born Nov. 20, 1861; Florence, Blanche (deceased), Maude, Ethel Marguerite, Evelyn, and Lilian.

Colonel Braddyll (*i.e.*, Thomas Richmond Gale Braddyll) died at an advanced age in 1862. By one of those reverses of fortune to which man is liable, and of which history is full, he saw himself in advancing years stripped of much of his possessions. Even Conishead had to be placed in the market; but his kindly charities, and the sincere pleasure he took in furthering the interests of the town and church of Ulverston, are still remembered, and will become one of the traditions of Conishead, when generations have come and gone. Though buried far away from St. Mary's, a fit and touching memorial may yet be seen in the baptistry of the church:

In Memory of
Thomas Richmond Gale Braddyll,
Late of Conishead Priory,
Esquire,
Who departed this life July 10th, 1862,
In the 86th year of his age,
And was Interred at Lillington,
In the County of Warwick.
This Tablet
Is Erected by His Affectionate Children.

"Shew us Thy mercy, O Lord, and grant us Thy salvation."

Psalm LXXXV. VER. 7.

The Braddylls of Conishead are gone. Perchance some revolution in the wheel of fortune may bring them back again. But whether this be so or not, the lustre of their greatness remains, and interwoven into the history of the town, and interlinked with its most cherished associations, will be found the name of the family I have thus briefly commemorated.

A.D. 1720-1728. Repairs and erection of Pews.

We have wandered. Let us retrace our path. We started with the death of John Braddyll, in 1728. An *uniform*, as it is entitled, or form of agreement, has come down to us. As

John Howe, Pho'o. *Ulverston.*

CONISHEAD PRIORY. 1822.

a specimen of its class, and as a relic of old proprietary rights, not yet extinct, it will interest the reader. It runs thus:—

"John Corker, of Ulverstone, Roger Park, o'th High in Egton, John Noble, of the same, William Kendall of Pennybridge, and John Lindow of Ulverston, have (at their own proper cost and charge) repaired ye seat adjoyning; on ye east side, to ye pew of Mr. Sawrey of Plumpton; on ye west, to ye seat of William Sawrey of Hawkswell, James Fell of Trinkalt, and John Towers of Broughton Beck; on the north, to ye north walk, or alley; on ye south, to a pillar standing betwixt ye said seat and a seat of George Fell's of Trinkalt, and George Newby's of Ulverstone, which said seat in ye Parish Church of Ulverstone has for time immemorial, belonged to ye now dwellinghouses of John Corker, Roger Park, John Noble, William Kendall, and John Lindow, abovesaid, and now being raised into an handsome back seat or form, at their own charge, is hereby fixed, and appropriated to ye same for ever. This ye 10th day of November, Anno Dom. 1720.

EDM^D^. ATKINSON, Vicar.

"Wee further acknowledge ourselves liable to repair and maintain the same for ever.

JNO. CORKER, ROGER PARK, JNO. NOBLE,
WILL. KENDALL, JNO. LINDOW.

N.B.—John Corker his place is next to ye Pillar."

Still more interesting to my mind is the *creation* of an appropriation in 1728. The confirmation, which is addressed by William Stratford, Commissary for the Archdeaconry of Richmond, in the Diocese of Chester, runs as follows:—

"Whereas it has been represented to us that James Fell, innkeeper, and John Fell, inhabitants within Ulverstone . . . have each of them a very good messuage house within Ulverstone, but are not provided with convenient seats in the parish church of Ulverstone for themselves and families wherein to sitt, kneel, hear, and attend divine service and sermons, and that there is a certaine vacant place in the west end of the same on the backside of the Great Door containing in length from the pillar to the South Wall five yards or thereabouts, and in breadth from the West End Wall five feet or there abouts, on which it is believed that

none of the parishioners can lay any just claime, and wherein a convenient pew or seat might be erected without prejudice to any person, or persons whatsoever, and they the said James Fell and John Fell have petitioned us to grant them our Licence and Authority to erect a seat or pew in the place above described att their own proper costs and charges, and forasmuch as a publick citation was issued thereby citing all persons who had or pretended to have any right title or interest in or unto the said vacant place . . . . and no just cause being shown to the contrary, the Rev. T. Fenton our surrogate did proceed to decree a Licence to be granted to them the said James Fell, and John Fell, for erecting a pew in the place above described. Therefore wee the said Commissary doe by these presents grant to them, Licence and Authority to erect a seat or pew (etc., etc.). Given under the seal of our office this fifth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-eight."*

A.D. 1737. Augmentation of the Living.

On December 5th, 1737, William Postlethwaite made over to Mr. Atkinson, the vicar, the churchwardens, and other inhabitants of the parish of Ulverston, for the perpetual augmentation of the Vicarage, an estate in Little Urswick: "according to the direction of the Governors of the Bounty of the late Queen Anne." The indenture is witnessed by Henry Holme, vicar of Urswick, John Marr, of Ulverston, and others. The purchase money was £400 os. od. The estate includes dwellinghouse, barns, stables, outhouses, garths, gardens, and hemp-garths, with their appurtenances of wood, and brackens in the Craggs, and elsewhere.† The above was a valuable addition to the living, now letting for £70 os. od.

A.D. 1724-1777. Churchwardens' Accounts.

We now get useful assistance, in our researches into the history of the church and the parish, from the churchwardens accounts. The earliest to be found in the vestry chest, are dated 1724 and 1725. Written not in a book, but on separate sheets of paper, only a few have escaped the ravages of time, but such as remain are of much local interest. Even the most unimportant entries help us in our conception of the social atmosphere of the period. That extensive

* Copied from the original, lent to me by Mr. John Parke, ironmonger, Ulverston. † Parish Chest.

A.D. 1724-1777. Churchwardens' Accounts.

repairs inside the church and yard where executed at this time will be apparent from the following record:

1724.—Thomas ffell and George Newby, churchwardens.

	£	s.	d.
May 15.—Expended when 90 yards of stone flaggs was ordered at Hawkshead Hill ...	0	2	0
May 26.—Expended att ye meeting of ye 24 or som of y^m, when we took in ye old churchwardens accounts, and ordered an asesment of 8 quindoms*	0	2	0
July 31.—Paid to J^n Swainson for 64 yards of stone flaggs at 10d. per yard	2	13	4
Att ye same time paid for leading y^m down to ye church att 4d.	1	3	4
Gave y^m an (yan, one) drink when they led y^m	0	1	0
Nov. 3.—Paid to William Cranck for 1 day's work	0	1	0
For 2 bushall of lime, and 2 stone of hair...	0	6	8
Paid to George Whinfield for mending of windows	0	2	0
Paid to Edward ffell for carrying ye flaggs out and serving y^m with mould	0	9	0
Paid to David frearson for 5 fir dales (*a*) att 1s. 2d.	0	5	10
Paid for boards for ye bottom of ye pews	0	12	0
For bread and wine, 10 bottles, bread 11d.	1	0	11
For mending ye Belropes	0	0	8
Paid to James Greaves for mending ye Churchwak (walk) five days	0	5	0
2 walers (wallers) 1 day	0	2	0
Comisary fees	0	8	10
Expenses ye same day	0	1	2
Surplice wasing and mending	0	2	0
Paid for laying flaggs upon 3 grafs ...	0	1	6
Expenses att Mr. Hawkins on Easter-monday (*b*)	0	6	0
Paid to Mr. Atkinson (*c*) for 5 burials in ye church	0	5	0
Paid to James Mar for mending 2 yets (gates) and some nails	0	1	1½
Paid to Mr. Atkinson for drawing register (*d*)	0	5	0

(*a*) *i.e.*, fir deals. (*b*) The churchwardens' dinner. (*c*) Edmund Atkinson, the vicar. (*d*) This account comes yearly, and is for the transcript of the registers forwarded to the Diocesan Registry. Whoever wrote it got a five shilling fee.

* *i.e.*, quindem, or quindam, *i.e.*, quindecem; a fifteenth. This is one of the oldest taxes in Furness. The poor rate was laid by it in the last century. A pre-reformation poem says:

"To paye the fiftene ayenst our ease,
Besides the lordys rente of our londe."

Vide Morris' Glossary, p. 74.

A.D. 1724-1777. Churchwardens' Accounts.

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Henery Leathom for a whip (*a*)	0	1	0
Spent upon Mr. Capstick (*b*), minister	0	2	0
more upon Mr. Stenton (*c*), minister ...	0	2	0
more upon Mr. Stenton (?)	0	0	8
Spent with Mr. Atkinson when we made presentments	0	1	2
Paid to J^n^ Woodburn and Willm Danson for layers of flaggs at 4d. per yard, being 64 yard	1	1	4
1726.—Matthew Garnett, and Thos Briggs, churchwardens.			
Bread and wine	0	8	6
for washing surplace, and rubing plaite 3 times	0	3	6
for mending bell roapes	0	0	6
for glassing	0	2	0
Expenses at a meeting of ye 24, concluding of a sess laying	0	3	6
a wiskett 4d. (*d*), beesoms 2d.	0	0	6
Paid to Mr. Atkinson	1	10	10
Spent same day	0	6	2
Expenses when laid a sessment	0	3	0
Expenses at a meeting of the 24 the sum of	0	4	2
to widdow Sandys 1 years sallery for whipping	0	5	0
To Ann Sandys for washing surplice ye year before	0	1	0
Paid to plumber for work and stuff of which there is a note dated ye 22^d^ of Jan'ry, 1725	0	8	0
1727.			
Bread and wine	0	8	6
To Thomas Addison for mending of bells and making a key	0	3	0
To Mrs. Sandys for cloth and surplace mending...	0	2	8
Glassing	0	0	4
Spent of Mr. Denison* after he had prechd	0	2	6
Spent of Mr. Holmes (*f*)	0	1	0
1728.			
On Easter-monday spent at James Fell's	0	4	0

(*a*) The first reference to the dog-whipper. His duty was to keep the farmers' dogs out of church. The salary at St. Mary's was 10 shillings a year, and in the case of widow Sandys, the office was held by a woman. (*b*) Probably curate of one of the chapelries at Blawith, or Lowick, or Torver. (*c*) John Stainton, vicar of Pennington; died 1767. (*d*) *i.e.*, a basket. (*e*) At the Visitation. (*f*) Henry Holme, vicar of Urswick, 1714-1747.

*"Buried Sept. 18, 1764. The Revd. Mr. Dennison of Ulverston." (*Register.*) Perhaps a schoolmaster, or retired clergyman. Cavendish Street, before being built upon, was called Dennison Croft, and I doubt not was the property of this gentleman.

A.D. 1724-1777. Churchwardens' Accounts.

1728.	£	s.	d.
Getting sand, and leading for church yeat	0	1	6
Paid Willm Cranke two day's work ...	0	2	0
Paid Willm Penny as will apear in his bill...	0	16	7
spent when new church warden chosen	0	2	6
to parson for return of book of artikles†	0	5	0
to Thomas Fell for Church Gates ...	1	0	0
to Thomas Addison for brock-head (*a*)	0	0	6
to one ffox head	0	5	0
to Charles Hawkins for his sallery ...	0	5	0
received from Thos. Addison, and Will Taylor, late churchwardens	9	8	11½
for mending leads to plumber	0	1	6
leather and oyle for bell tongue	0	0	10
paid for hemp	0	4	8
to Briggs for makeing (rope ?)	0	5	0
spent at Mr. Woodburn's on Mr. Bateman...	0	3	4
a journey to Coniston, myself and horse	0	1	4
paid to Willm Penny for this year, of of which there is a note of particulars delivd. ye 6th Aprill, 1727.	1	1	6
paid for mending ye Dogwhipp	0	0	2
1729.—William Cranke, and Henry Leathom, churchwardens.			
Six quarters (?) of coale (coake ?) forr lime killn	3	0	0
A fox cubb...	0	5	0
lime stones...	0	12	8
for a swill	0	0	3
ten men one day to burn the lime killn	0	10	0
for aille and bread at that time	0	4	0
a tar-barrel, 1s., tobacco 4d...	0	1	4
8 carts of peat, 12s., leading the same, 1s.	0	13	0
for aile at James Fell's over Ed. Petty and Charles Hawkins	0	0	8
Washing the linning (linen)	0	1	0
Leading lime from killn into the church	0	7	0
Leading 80 cartfull of lime stones from raimes at 2½d. cartfull	0	16	8
for breaking the lime att 2d. cart... ...	0	13	4
leading coal att one shilling q^rt	0	6	0
brandreth stone getting and leading ...	0	1	6
graveing sodd, and leading	0	1	0
tending the killn while burning	0	2	6
Benjamin Cocken for mending windows	0	1	6

(*a*) Foxes and badgers were supposed to be enemies to the farmer. In *brock* we see the origin of our local surname Brockbank, and Brocklebank. A fox's head brought five shillings always.

† The "presentments" gave yearly particulars of the state of the church and parish. The "Book of Articles" was a prescribed form containing the questions that were to be answered by the Wardens and "Twenty-four." The vicar received a fee for writing the replies.

A.D. 1724-1777. Churchwardens' Accounts.

		£	s.	d.
1729	Spent att Mrs. Eletson's in company of J° Woodburn and Charles Hawkins	MS. torn.		
	Great bellrope...	do.		
	2 little ropes	do.		
	to Thomas Fell, Southergate, for mending door chock (*a*), forms, and new hake shaft (*b*)	0	4	6
	a dog whip	0	0	8
	spent of parson Nunn when he gave us a sermon	0	2	0
	spent of Mr. Teasdaill	0	1	0
	booke of artikles, and washing linning...	0	2	0
1741.—John Green and partners, churchwardens.				
May 23.—Ale to the ringers		0	3	4
28.—ffor mending a lock, and a new key		0	1	0
June 30.—Paid when the late churchwardens and overseers gave in their accounts		0	7	6
July 10.—Paid for dressing the walke of the church		0	0	8
Aug. 1.—Paid Willm ffisher for rushes for the church		0	2	6
Sep. 11.—Paid Thos. Addison for mending the dial		0	2	0
Oct. 16.—p^d Thos. ffell for mending church gate...		0	4	0
p^d to J^no ffell, smith, for iron worke ...		0	0	6
p^d Edw. Kirkby for glazing		0	2	0
22.—Paid at laying assessment		0	4	0
Nov. 5.—Paid Thos. Richardson mending ye biear		0	1	6
30.—ffor a new surplis, and making ...		3	3	0
ffor nailes, 6^d, to James Mount for work 2s.		0	2	6
for a form of prayer		0	1	6
Decr. 25.—for mending school windows		0	2	4
Jany. 12.—bread and wine for lamb clogg^r... ...		0	0	10
paid Saml Gawith for ffox-heads ...		0	15	0
for a badger head...		0	0	4
1742.				
Paid at Easter to Willm ffisher		0	10	0

(*a*) This word is still in use, both as verb and substantive. A *chock* is a wooden wedge, and you can chock a cart wheel, or a barrel, or a door. Here it would be for the great door, no doubt. The root is "choke," I should say. (*b*) This comes later on in the form of "hack shaft." And as the cost is but sixpence it may be accepted as axe-shaft, (i.e. pick axe,) for the sexton's use. There was, we may say, in several of the churches in Furness, a *hake* or *hack* (i.e. hatch, or half-door) in the porch, one remaining till last year in Kirkby-Ireleth Church. This was closed when the great inner door was open. The tail board of a cart is a "hake," "heck," or "hack," in Furness; also the half door once commonly attached to a shop. Compare *hatch* and *hack*, *church* and *kirk*, *pouch* and *poke*, *ditch* and *dyke*, etc.

A.D. 1724-1777. Churchwardens' Accounts.

1742.	£	s.	d.
going to sessions	0	1	6
April 17.—Bread and wine lamb clogger (*a*)... ...	0	1	0
19.—Paid at a meeting at Mr. Walker's ...	0	3	6
25.—spent on Parson Harrison (*b*)	0	2	6
Paid to Chas. Hawkins for drawing assess bills, etc.	0	5	0
May 6.—Spent on Mr. Ellray (*c*)	0	2	0
Paid W^m^ ffisher for dressing leads ...	0	0	6
new ropes for the bells	0	10	6
June 5.—a ffox head	0	2	6
Aug. 15.—p^d^ W^m^ ffisher for rushes...	0	2	6
Nov. 5.—p^d^ ringers (*d*)	0	3	2
p^d^ for wood worke to the biear	0	3	0
Dec. 25.—p^d^ for a draw and seat in ye pulpit ...	0	2	0
Feb. 14.—p^d^ for setting fir trees in churchyard (*e*)	0	6	6
spent at ye meeting of the twenty-four...	0	3	6
at laying tax	0	1	0
p^d^ Chas. Hawkins	0	5	0
p^d^ for ale to Madam Braddyl's gardner (*f*)	0	1	6
p^d^ Peter Winram, concerning firs... ...	0	7	4
to Edward Benson for thorns	0	5	0
to leading the thorns to churchyard ...	0	1	0
p^d^ J^no^ Kellet for four days' worke in churchy^d^	0	4	0
1743.			
April 10.—spent on Parson Ashton (*g*)...	0	2	6
May 21.—p^d^ W^m^ ffisher for rushes...	0	2	6
p^d^ for a ffram to James Ashworth ...	0	1	0
June 9.—p^d^ to Commissary at going off	0	9	10
Journey to Cartmel	0	1	6
p^d^ for parson Atkinson at Cartmel (*h*)...	0	1	0
to Edward Wilson for worke	0	2	0
to Willm Salthouse for a spade	0	2	9
our journey to Cartmel	0	1	6

June 19th.—Abraham Boulton, Thomas Cowper, &c., churchwardens.

spent when Mr. Mackreth preached (*i*)	0	2	6
26.—to the ringers in ale 2s., in cash, 1s. 6d.	0	3	6

(*a*) The lamb-clogger, I suppose, *clogged* the lambs that in the spring grazed in the churchyard, to prevent them straying, or "louping" the fence. Their feet were tethered by a string to a piece of wood, called the clog. Why he needed bread and wine, I cannot say. To *langle*, was to tie two feet together, usually a fore foot to a hind foot. In *langlin'*, or *hoppling*, no clog was used. (*b*) John Harrison, vicar of Hawkshead, 1742-1762. (*c*) Thomas Elleray, curate of Blawith. (*d*) Gunpowder Plot day was carefully kept up. (*e*) We have here, almost certainly, the date of the planting of the fir trees in the middle walk, three of which remained till recently; and now one, weather-beaten, and near its end. From an entry lower down it will be seen the services of the Conishead gardener (*f*) were required. Madam Braddyll was Sarah Dodding. (*g*) Thomas Assheton, rector of Aldingham, 1742-1749. (*h*) The visitation was evidently at Cartmel this year. (*i*) Curate of Blawith.

A.D. 1724-1777. Churchwardens' Accounts.

		£	s.	d.
1743.				
Sep. 4.—	Spent when Mr. Addison (a) preach[d] ...	0	2	6
Octr. 2.—	Spent when Mr. Stockdale preach[d] ...	0	2	6
	man and horse leading sand a day ...	0	1	6
	to Richard Bachouse for use of riddle...	0	0	2
	To W[m] Fisher for dressing the causeway	0	2	0
Nov. 4.—	To Tho[s] Richardson for mending the bell...	0	2	7
	Spent when the late Churchwardens passed their accounts	0	5	6
Nov. 5.—	Paid the ringers...	0	3	0
	Spent when the chest was examined	0	9	2
Dec. 18.—	To Mr. Walker for 2 stones for school and putting up	0	1	0
1744.				
Jan. 10.—	To Gardiner at Conishead for trees 2s. to fetching 1s.	0	3	0
	To W[m] Fisher for setting, sleting, (b) and tying them	0	3	0
Mch. 15.—	To Row[d] Wainhouse for form of Prayers	0	1	6
18.—	To 14 cart load of thorns, at 1s. per cart	0	14	0
19.—	To Mr. Leathom for stakes and leading	0	1	10
21.—	Spent when Mr. Stockdale preach[d] ...	0	2	0
22.—	For hedging 84 trees at 1½d. per tree	0	10	6
	to Mr. Kirkby for mending church windows	0	14	8½
	to a stone stoop (c)	0	8	0
	spent on Easter monday...	0	5	6
May 27.—	Spent with Mr. Tyson	0	2	6
July 12.—	With Mr. Baldwin (d) at the Sun... ...	0	3	6
27.—	to two years' rushes	0	5	0
	spent with Mr. Addison...	0	2	6
Sep. 24.—	spent when Mr. Addison preach[d]... ...	0	1	6
Nov. 3.—	when Mr. Denison preach[d]	0	2	6
5.—	to ringers	0	3	0
	Paid to Mr. Fell towards the bibles ...	0	4	1
Dec. 25.—	to Tho[s] Addison for Dial Cock	0	2	6
	spent when Mr. Mackreth preach[d] ...	0	2	6
	paid John Flemming when the close let	0	2	4
	to W[m] Fisher for calling it	0	1	0
1745.				
April 21.—	Spent with Mr. Addison	0	2	0
26.—	to Mr. Harrison for parchment	0	0	6
	to Mr. Atkinson for two years' writing	0	10	0
	to John Fell for mending bell tongue ...	0	0	8

(a) John Addison was vicar of Urswick, 1747-1788. Probably at this time he was at one of the Ulverston chapelries. A mural tablet in Urswick Church says he was "Scholæ Ursviciensis ludimagister." (b) It may be "staking," a familiar local term, but I can only read it "sleting." Slattering, or slatting, *i.e.*, spilling water over them, watering; commonly used in South Lancashire; as in "dunner slatter th'floor, wench." (c) A stone gate-post. (d) Perhaps Roger Baldwin, rector of Aldingham, 1760-1800. "At the Sun," reads familiarly to Ulverston folk.

A.D. 1724-1777. Churchwardens' Accounts.

	£	s.	d.
1745. April to Wm Thwaites for fixing the chain, mending slate, and altering church window...	0	3	0
1752. May 24.—Spent with Mr. Teasdale	0	2	6
June 6.—to Sexton for dressing belfrey, ale... ...	0	0	4
to bread at Michaelmas...	0	0	6
Dec. 1.—to Hack shaft	0	0	6
1753. March —A new hacke 6 paund for chorch... ...	0	2	0
mending hingas for chorch geats ...	0	1	0
for wishers and kas (a) for chorch beals	0	0	6
a new hings for chorch geats...	0	0	6
April —for singing mn (men ?)	0	4	0
Aug. 4.—to Rowland Wainehouse for Act of Parliament (b)	0	1	6
Oct. —to James Beck for mending bier	0	0	3
1754. ffeb. 13.—to Thomas Postlethwaite for killing fox	0	5	0
April 21.—to Giles Preston for register book (b)...	0	12	3
May 29.—to Giles for skin parchment for register	0	1	6
June —to paper for return o'th' articles	0	0	2
1757.—John Fell and John Jackson, churchwardens.			
May 9.—To paid Rowd Wainhouse for old and new churchwardens dining	0	14	0
July 18.—flax for cushions	0	1	0
Dec. 11.—to spent of Mr. Atkinson younger (c) ...	0	1	6
1758. Feb. 17.—To Rowd Wainhouse for a form of prayer and Proclamation of a Publick fast	0	1	6
Mch. 24.—to John Holme for one year whipping the dogs out of church	0	10	0
1758.—Thomas Benson and Giles Preston, churchwardens.			
May 9.—Richard Park for a barr to church door	0	6	0
21.—spent with the Rev. Mr. Nicholson at Mrs. Leathom's	0	2	0
May 23.—to Mr. Studart for cloth to mend the surplice with	0	0	6½
Aug. 13.—spent with a parson at John Crank's who preachd at Ulverston	0	2	0
Sep. 30.—spent with parson Forrest at ye sign of ye Bottle	0	2	3

(a) Washers and keys. This entry is in another and less clerkly hand. (b) Lord Hardwick's Act, 1753, created a great ferment at the time, but it stopped the Fleet and other irregular marriages. It necessitated a new register book, with printed forms. The first entry in it is between James Deason and Ann Preston, and as the banns are dated March 31, and April 7, and 14, and the Act came into operation on Lady-Day, 1754, they lost no time over it. (c) A son of the vicar, who had taken orders: curate of Blawith, 1747.

A.D. 1724-1777. Churchwardens' Accounts.

		£	s.	d.
1759.				
Jan. 8.	—Aaron Tyson for repairing leads	0	0	6
17.	--p^d Rawland Wainhouse for 2 forms of prayer and proclamation (*a*)	0	2	6
19.	—to Willm Satterthwaite, wright, for mending a form in church	0	0	2
Mch. 12.	—a whip lash for Dog whipers use	0	0	1
1758-9.	—T. Fell.			
Aprile 15.	—to Edward Kirby and Richard Park per bill...	0	5	11½
1759.				
16.	—to Row^d Wainhouse for churchwardens dineing...	0	14	0
May 27.	—to spent on Mr. Tyson (*b*) of Ireleth ...	0	2	6
	to spent on Mr. Hodgson schoolmaster	0	2	6
June 17.	—to spent on Mr. Hunter of Walney ...	0	2	3
	to spent on Mr. Bell of Turver, June 10th	0	2	6
24.	—to spent on Mr. Simpson of finstead...	0	2	4
July 10.	—to John Greaves for washing surpcloth (*c*)	0	1	0
Aug. 5.	—to spent of Mr. Tyson of Ireleth	0	2	4
Nov. 10.	—to John Greaves for rushes	0	2	6
11.	—to a form of prayers Row^d Wainhouse...	0	1	0
16.	—to do. and prokclamation	0	1	6
Dec. 19.	—to do....	0	1	0
Dec. 25.	—to ale and bread and candles for ringers	0	1	7
	to John Holme for dog wipping	0	10	0
1760.				
Feb. 26.	—to Row^d Wainhouse for a form of prayer and Prokclamation	0	1	6
	to washing surpecloth, and napkins ...	0	1	6
June 30.	—to paid Comisary fees at Kendal	0	8	10
	to churchwardens of town and hamlet; jorney to Kendal with expenses (*d*)	1	2	6
Aug. 3.	—To 2½ gallons of wine from Tobias Beck	0	19	2
	To paid for washing surpcloth, table cloth, and napkins	0	2	0
	to spent on Mr. Walker...	0	1	6
17.	—to spent on Mr. Scales (*e*)	0	2	0
Sep. 28.	—to spent on Mr. Forrest of —	0	1	8
Oct. 25.	—to Row^d Wainhouse, a form of prayer for Thansgiving (*f*)	0	1	0

(*a*) Constant wars caused a quick succession of fasts and thanksgivings. It was especially so during the seven years' war. (*b*) Mr. Tyson was probably minister of Ireleth chapel; erected in 1612. He frequently took the service for Mr. Atkinson, who was now approaching octogenarian honours, with a consequent incapacity for work. In a Church Tax (Ulverston) for 1758, there occurs, "Parson Tyson, Ireleth, 10d." He had property, therefore, in the town. (*c*) A curious term. I have never met with it elsewhere. Probably a corruption of *super-cloth*. (*d*) The visitation was held at Kendal this year, 1760. The churchwardens seem to have enjoyed themselves much at the expense of the town. (*e*) Rev. Richard Scales. He became vicar of St. Mary's in 1765, and was probably at this time at one of the chapelries. (*f*) Curiously enough George II. died on this day. The news would not reach the town for a couple of days, and in the meantime a Thanksgiving service, for one of the lesser victories of the forces, was being prepared.

A.D. 1724-1777. Churchwardens' Accounts.

1760.	£	s.	d.
Nov. 15.—To Row[d] Wainhouse for an alteration in the Prayers (*a*)	0	1	0
16.—to fine black cloth 9¼ yds. at 4/ for pulpit	1	17	0
to thread and nails	0	0	7
to John Green for paking cloth on the pulpit (*b*)	0	2	6
Dec. 25.—to spent on Mr. Christopherson* of ... Blawith	0	2	6
1761.			
Feb. 10.—to Row[d] Wainhouse for a form of prayer and procklamation	0	1	6
to spent on Easter Monday	0	1	0
April 22.—to Thomas Barber for Parson and Churchwardens dineing	0	15	0
To the sessment for Swarthmoor hall 57£	1	2	2½
1761.—James Dodgshon and Thomas Hoult, churchwardens.			
May 13.—by a sweeping brush for church	0	1	6
June 15.—paid Rodger Mader for repairing church gates	0	2	0
Aug. 3.—paid John Greives for mending cushons	0	1	0
4.—paid Rowland Weanhouse for a form of prayer	0	1	0
9.—spent at John Crank's with Mr. Forrest	0	3	4
12.—paid Rowley for a proclamatiôn for vertue	0	0	6
20.—Spent at William Flemmin's with Mr. Atkinson	0	2	8
22.—By ringing at the King's Coronation ...	0	5	0
Oct. 6.—By a form of prayer for Queen (*c*) paid Rowley...	0	1	0
Nov. 5.—By ringing 4s., oyle 2d., candles 2d. ...	0	4	4
12.—by rushes for church, paid Greives ...	0	2	6
Dec. 15.—spent at takeing the ould churchwardens' accounts and laying a tax for this year	0	4	0
25.—by dressing church walls, paid John Whitehead	0	1	0
paid John Greives for ringing and candles...	0	1	7
1762.			
Mch. 20.—paid Jane Marr for mending a spade and makeing a key for steeple door	0	1	2
21.—spent at Thomas Ervine's with Mr. Tison	0	2	6

(*a*) The necessary change of names in the prayers for the royal family. (*b*) These last two entries concern draping the pulpit during the time of mourning for the late king. (*c*) The King was married September 8th, to the Princess Charlotte Sophia, of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

* Thomas Christopherson, curate of Blawith, 1760-1762. Probably one of the Pennybridge family. A large tombstone by the yew tree in St. Mary's graveyard commemorates many of his race.

A.D. 1724-1777. Churchwardens' Accounts.

1762.	£	s.	d.
Aprill 10.—paid Rowland Wainhouse for a form of prayer for martineco (a)	0	1	0
12.—paid John Holme sallerry	0	10	0
spent on Easter munday at Captain Leatham's	0	2	0
14.—paid Titus Harrison for a bell roap ...	0	2	4½
15.—paid Willm Noble for one more	0	2	6
28.—to 5 yards of Black Cloth at 5s. per yard for Bier cloth	1	5	0
to silk and threads	0	0	6
to 12 yards of ferriting (b) for same at 3d..	0	3	0
to James Dodgson for making it	0	1	6
to 14 men's dinners when we went off...	0	14	0
1763.—Churchwardens, Thomas Lewis and Wm Ashburner.			
To Thomas Calvert for mending bell frames	0	2	0
To John Holme for dog whipping ...	0	10	0
To Mr. John Fell for Lincey	0	10	5½
To John Taylor for making cushions...	0	2	0
To Willm Ashburner for 3½ st. wool at 2s. 6d.	0	8	9
To a stone for Dial with a stile	0	6	0
To Willm Crank for dressing it	0	7	6
To Mr. Williamson for setting out and painting	1	1	0
To Abraham Fell for three —— Iron for dial...	0	1	0
To expenses with strange preachers ...	0	3	6
To Henry Crank for gilding the dial ...	0	5	0
Pay^d for a Sequester (c)...	0	18	0
To Mr. Sutton	1	0	0
To Mr. Tyson (d)	1	0	0
1765.—Thomas Lewis and Edward Benson, churchwardens.			
to ink horns	0	0	2
to Thomas Barber for a form of prayer	0	1	0
to a Prayer Book Mr. Fell	0	18	0
to treating Mr. Forrest (e) at John Crank's	0	1	1

(a) Martinique was taken from the French in February 1762, but restored at the peace of the following year. (b) *i.e.*, silk tape for embroidering. (c) This and two following entries concern the vicar's death (Edmund Atkinson). Mr. Sutton (Stephen Sutton, vicar of Kirkby Ireleth, 1738-1773), and Mr. Tyson, took charge of the parish during sequestration. (d) This account is signed by "Ric. Scales, minister, July 31st, 1765." Paines dates his institution from September 19th three months later on. (e) The Forrests seem to have been a clerical family. Thomas Forrest is found as incumbent of Satterthwaite from 1751 to 1766. His son mentioned above, Matthias Forrest, was for 30 years curate of Lowick. There he interred his father. "Buried Thomas Forrest, late of Ambleside, Sep. 2, 1766." Matthias died May 9. 1786, and lies in the same graveyard. After his death the family removed to Colton. A direct descendant, the Rev. Matthias Forrest, was vicar of Urswick. A mural tablet in the chancel of that church says he "departed this life Jany. the 7th, 1861, in the forty-ninth year of his age, and the twentieth of his incumbency." Several of the stock are now living in Ulverston. It is believed that Ambleside is the *locale* of the family,

	£	s.	d.
1765.			
to John Crank for 12 men's ordinary ...	0	12	0
to Robert Ashworth for 7 white rods ...	0	2	0
to 4 presentments to Cleminson	...		...
to ringers for ale when the Bishop was here	0	2	0
for ringing...	0	7	6
to Wm Thwaite and John Tyson for laying flaggs, each 2 days at 1s. 6d. per day...	0	6	0
to Brian Christopherson for Rigginstons	0	4	6
to Thomas Ashwood, a desk...	0	1	9
to Edw. Benson 3½ feet of dale at 5d. per foot, for barr when Bishop confirmed (*a*)	0	1	6
1768.—William Hart, churchwarden.			
Aug. 20.—to Doctor Moss for 4oz. of Frankincense burnt in the church, 1s., for charcoal 2d. (*b*)	0	1	2
Dec. 8.—To Thos Barber for a prayer for ye Queen delivery	0	1	0
Dec. 25.—To Nathan wife for washing the church linning	0	4	0
1769.			
April 25.—To Mr. Lambert for Dismission fee ...	0	7	10
to expenses at Thos Barber's dinner and settling with Coniston and Torver churchwardens in the roof and wall tax	0	14	8
to my own bill for surplace, 12 yd at 2s. 8d.	1	12	0

(*a*) Nearly, if not quite, all the nine items above recorded relate to the Bishop's visit, a rare event in those days. The "seven white rods" for the churchwardens, the "desk," and the "bar" for his Lordship, and the "ale" for the ringers, all bespeak the importance of the occasion, so graphically described in the *Old Church Cloch*. The reader will remember that it was of Ulverston Parish Church, and a Confirmation held therein, that the late Canon Parkinson wrote. (*b*) This is an interesting entry. I wrote to *Notes and Queries* about it; from thence it got into the church papers; much correspondence ensued. Two explanations are possible. Either it was used for religious or sanitary purposes. If the former, it is an instance of the ceremonial use of incense surviving the Reformation; if the latter, it doubtless arose through the practice of intra-mural interments. For centuries this had been common at Ulverston. At the Restoration in 1865, the under flooring was a mass of human *debris*. All the Fells were buried thus. In her will, Jennet ffell (buried February 2, 1685), desires that "my body be buried in our parish church at Ulverston, as neare my husband's as possible can be." (*Fells of Daltongate*, p. 10.) In 1636, the burial fees for Burnley Parish Church, were "in the bodye of the church, a noble (6s. 8d.); in the chancel an angell (10s.)" (Vestry Book.) In 1752, Broughton-in-Furness church was paved, and no more graves were allowed in the church, except a guinea was paid. (Vestry Book.) In general the bodies were laid immediately below the flooring, which was as likely as not rotten. To make matters worse, almost all the funerals at this time took place on Sunday. The people who attended afternoon prayer must have been in danger of inhaling a pestilence. I have no doubt myself that Dr. Moss's frankincense was a sanitary precaution, and nothing else.

A.D. 1724-1777. Churchwardens' Accounts.

	£	s.	d.
1769.			
June 3.—to John Cannon for a Pike for ye umbrella	0	0	8
7.—to W. Kendal for a Church-yard umbrella	2	2	0
carrage of do. from London...	0	3	11
a canvas cover (a)	0	1	0
1769.—Roger Taylor, churchwarden.			
May 30.—postage of a letter from Mr. R. Jackson	0	0	10
Aug. 15.—rushing the church	0	2	6
Aug. 29.—postage of a letter from Honiton, Devonshire	0	0	5
Sep. 26.—2¾ y^ds green clo.	1	2	0
10 oz. fringe	0	10	0
making an alter cloth	0	0	4
1770.			
Jan. 5.—p^d E^d Benson for damage done his field by carrying water over it to repair Church Walk	0	1	0
Mar. 5.—p^d Nathan (Harrison) clark wages ...	0	10	0
April 16.—a green bag to carry the Church books in	0	1	0
May 3.—To Nathan for two calls	0	0	4
June 16.—a prayer and thanksgiving for Queen's Delivery	0	1	0
June 26.—a green cover for the Bishop's desk and making	0	1	8
July 3.—Bread for the Bishop	0	0	1
24.—Paid Mr. Hartley for lime	0	6	9
28.—to Nathan for his attendance, etc., on the Bishop	0	5	0
Sep. 20.—Henry Brockbank for 2 carts of pinnel to Church Walk	0	1	2
1771.—Ferd. Hodgson, Churchwarden.			
Dec. 27.—To a Com^n Pray^r, Royal Folio, neat calf	1	10	0
1772.			
Feb. —To cash Thos. Barber on ye death of Duchess...	0	1	0
May 20.—To spent at Toby's...	0	14	0
Nov. 2.—Paid Mary Ray for bread at Trinity ...	0	1	0

(a) "1747. Nov. 11. Pd. for an Umbrella and Box and Carriage, £3 0 6."—(Prestbury, Cheshire, Churchwardens' Accounts). "1760-1. Umbrella, £2 10 0."—(Burnley, Churchwardens' Accounts). The Ulverston umbrella, bought eight years later, cost altogether £2 7s. 7d. I believe one of these old Churchyard umbrellas is still preserved at Cartmel. The iron pike would be attached to the pole or stick, and thrust into the ground, so as to save the clerk the trouble of holding it while the minister read the burial office. Umbrellas did not come into ordinary use in the north for some years after. Glasgow was much startled by the appearance of one in 1781. No doubt the Ulverston umbrella of 1769 would be gazed upon with feelings of mingled admiration and awe by the entire community.

From Photo. *Emerson.*

BIRTHPLACE OF SIR JOHN BARROW, DRUGLEY BECK.

A.A. 1724-1777. Churchwardens' Accounts.

1773.	£	s.	d.
Feb. 13.—To cash for a Thanksgiving on ye Queen's Delivery	0	1	0
May 10.—To Miss Dodgson for copying register	0	5	0

These specimens must suffice. We now return to general history once more.

A.D. 1764-1848. Sir John Barrow, Bart.

"1764. July 14. Bapt. Jno son of Roger Barrow, of Dragley-beck."

Such is the simple entry of the baptism of one of Ulverston's most remarkable men. John's father was a journeyman tanner. The tannery still remains at Dragley-beck. The cottage in which he was born, though often repaired, can yet be seen, and had been in his mother's family two hundred years. He received his education at the Grammar School of the town, then conducted by William Tyson Walker, curate in charge of St. Mary's. As a boy, he was engaged at an iron-foundry in Liverpool; from there he went on a whaling expedition to the frozen seas; and this gave the final bias to his tastes. Coming to London, he met a son of Sir George Staunton, in Greenwich, where he was usher in a school, and through his father's influence, was able to accompany Lord Macartney's mission to China, as chief household officer. Lord Macartney was next ordered to visit South Africa, and he made John Barrow his private secretary. After this his promotion was assured. He became second secretary to the Admiralty; in 1821, received the degree of LL.D. of Edinburgh University, for his labours in promoting science, and for his literary talents; in 1830, materially assisted at the formation of the Royal Geographical Society; in 1835, was baronetted, by Sir Robert Peel; and died Nov. 23, 1848, in his 85th year. He was buried in Camden Town, London. His "Life of Lord Macartney," "Travels in China," and "Travels in South Africa," were the standard works of their time, and were widely read. He was also a frequent contributor to the "Quarterly Review." His chief monument in Ulverston is that on the Hoad; while in the church a mural tablet thus witnesses:—

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
SIR JOHN BARROW, BART., LL.D., F.R.S.,
40 YEARS SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY;
WHO WAS BORN
IN A SMALL COTTAGE IN THE ADJOINING
VILLAGE OF DRAGLEY-BECK, ON THE
19TH JUNE, 1764.

AND DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE
23RD NOVR., 1848,
FULL OF YEARS AND HONOUR.
SOLI DEO GLORIA.
SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
ANNE MARIA, RELICT OF SIR JOHN BARROW
OB. 15TH DEC., 1857,
ÆT. 80.

That the Baronet did not forget his native town is evident from the following letter written in 1835, or 1836:—

"Admiralty, 31st Aug.

"My dear Sir,—

"I have an application from the Minister of Ulverstone, to subscribe for a peal of Bells to the Old Church; and seeing your name, and some others which I recognise, I will beg of you to insert mine for same sum, namely, £5 5s. 0d., which I see is the sum generally subscribed. Though I can never hope to be either excited or soothed by their harmonious sounds, I am willing to give my mite towards a church in which my family and myself in early life have derived so much consolation.

"I am, my dear Sir,

"Very faithfully yours,

"John Fell, Esqre. "JOHN BARROW."

On the 15th May, 1850, with much ceremony, and amid great enthusiasm, the foundation stone of the Barrow monument was laid on Hoad Hill. The town entered thoroughly into the spirit of the occasion, and thousands wended their way by the serpentine road to the summit. The stone was laid by two sons of the deceased baronet. The inscription runs thus:

ON THE 15TH MAY, A.D. 1850,
IN THE 14TH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA,
SIR GEORGE BARROW, BART.,
AND JOHN BARROW, ESQ., F.R.S.,
DEPOSITED THIS STONE TO RECORD THE
COMMEMORATION OF THE
TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE SIR JOHN BARROW, BART.

The list of subscribers, while it included the names of the leading gentry and townspeople, bore almost a national character; for members of the Government, and a large number of distinguished officers in the Royal Navy, testified by their offerings to the services rendered to the State and to science by one who was so humbly born.

A.D. 1765. Tenth recorded Vicar.

I have just mentioned William Tyson Walker. He was a son of the "Wonderful Walker,"* and besides being master of the Grammar School, was curate of St. Mary's. He married Ellen Town, at the Parish Church, July 20, 1782; but he was naturally delicate, and early succumbed, much to the grief of his aged father. During his mastership, the

* Born May 24, 1751.—Seathwaite register.

John Howe, Photo *Ulverston.*

BARROW MONUMENT, HOAD HILL

school reached its highest status. Both Robert and William Garnett, of Quernmore and Wyersdale, were educated under him, as also Sir John Barrow. The new vicar (instituted Sept. 19, 1765,) was Richard Scales, a magistrate for the county, and a bachelor of divinity. He is always styled Doctor Scales. He was the first of four pluralists, and held, with Ulverston, the rectory of Hormead, Herts.;* but from the constant recurrence of his signature, he must have elected to live chiefly in his northern parish, and when he died in 1786, he was buried at St. Mary's. A mural tablet testifies :—

His numerous friends and public hearers
attested well by their esteem, and by their
regret at his decease,
the amiable and useful life of
RICHARD SCALES, A.M.,
late Minister of this Parish, and a Magistrate for
the county.
Interred here, A.D. 1786, æt. 63.

A.D. 1767. St. Thomas's Day Charity.

The following is a codicil to the last will and testament of Jane Kirkby :—"I give and bequeath to the Poor of this Town of Ulverston, the interest of Fifty Pounds, to be divided amongst them on St. Thomas's Day yearly for ever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 24th October, 1767." (Parish chest.) Her burial is duly registered :—

"1767. Nov. 7. Mrs. Jane Kirkby, widow."

A similar bequest was made by Elleanor Rigge, afterwards Bainbridge, sister and executrix of Mrs. Kirkby, who died at Lancaster, March 6th, 1810. "I give and bequeath to the Officiating Minister for the time being of the Parish Church of Ulverston, and to the Church Wardens for the time being of the same the sum of £50 to be by them vested in the public funds or in the purchase of land of inheritance, and the interests, rents, and proceeds of the same on St. Thomas's day yearly, as they in their discretion shall deem proper to and amongst the distressed widows and industrious poor of the said town of Ulverston along with a similar legacy left by my dear sister Kirkby."—(Parish chest.)

A.D. 1786. Eleventh recorded Vicar.

To Richard Scales succeeded Edward Jackson, vicar of Colton. Mr. Jackson came to Colton in 1763, and when the incumbency of St Mary's was vacant, was appointed to it,

* *Vide* list of subscribers to West's *Antiquities of Furness.*

It is worthy of mention that this is the first marriage at St. Mary's under the Commonwealth Act, demanding that the banns should be read in the Market Place. Chancellor Fell was the presiding officer. We may briefly notice that Joseph settled at the Bridge-end in Lowick, and that Mary, his wife, was buried at Ulverston, March 10, 1662, and himself February 21, 1700.

(4) Alan was living in 1676. He is said to have settled at Lancaster.

(5) Agnes. She, too, was married at St. Mary's:—

"1657. Jan. 20. John Benson, sonne and heire apparent of John Benson of Manariggs, and Agnes Penney, eldest daughter of Willm Penney of Penney Bridge."

(6) John. It was through John, the second son, the line was transmitted. Whom he married, I know not, but that he had four children is certain:—

(1) William, died without issue in 1687. He is described as of Penny-bridge, and devised his property to his mother for her life, and after her decease to his brother James.

(2) James, described as of Penny-bridge (after William's death), was born in 1663. He has already been briefly mentioned as one who in 1695 assisted in the purchase of a vicarage for St. Mary's. He married Isabel Taylor. James Penny and his son William, held the Manor of Dunnerdale and Seathwaite. It was sold by the Trustees of the latter early in the present century. William Penny presented "Wonderful Walker" to the living of Seathwaite, 1736. To the list of letters written by Walker, and recorded in Mr. Evan's preface to the last edition of the "Old Church Clock," I will add another, by no means the least interesting.

Letter from "Wonderful Walker."

Mr. Carter,—Dear Sir,—The Income of Seathwaite Chapel at present amounts to almost Forty Pounds ℔ an. When I was Nominated to the same in the year 1736, the whole salary consisted only of five pounds in Cash Annually, a Cottage House, a little piece of Waste ground and the Surplice Fees. The Lord of the Manor pays two Pounds Yearly, part of the Original Endowment out of the Customary Rents, and the other three Pounds is settled on the several & respective Lands & Tenants within the said Chapelry as a rent charge upon the same. The Cottage, with the Waste ground *(now both much improved)* and the Surplice Fees, may altogether be valued at forty Shillings, or perhaps two Guinea's by the year, and I think one year with another not worth more. About the year 1738 the Chapel was Augmented by Lot with Queen Ann's Bounty, and in the years 1755 and 1756 again Augmented by Benefactions, all which Augmentations, amounted to One thousand Pounds: That Money laid out in Purchase of Lands at Lockbank near Sedbergh in Yorkshire, & now let in Lease at Thirty two Pounds & ten Shillings yearly; so the whole of the Benefice may annually be worth £39 12s. 0d., or thereabouts, a Pro-

vidential Provision I have long enjoyed with much Content and Thankfulness. Mr. Carter, I beg you will be kind enough to pay my very best respects to Mr. Machell and tell him I have a near Relation for my Assistant in the Chapel Service, a promising, hopeful young Man, who performs the duty decently and devoutly, gives great satisfaction to the Auditory, behaves well, and is much esteemed by all who know him. Should he not be provided for at my Decease, I could Wish Mr. Machell would then Befriend him. I have, indeed, no right to insist on his future favcurs, as my continuance at Seathwaite has been so durable, yet I can with Truth assert, that the Benefactions procured, given, intended and designed by my Friends, *solely, & only* for my own particular Use and Service, were notwithstanding at my earnest request appropriated to augment the Curacy. How far this circumstance may weigh with Mr. Machell, and plead in my Relative's behalf must be left to his own more prudent Determination. The Complemts. of the Approaching Season Await You. From Dear Sir, Your's most Sincerely,

17th Xber, 1795. ROBr. WALKER.*

The burial registers of Mr. and Mrs. Penny are at Ulverston:

"1732. Sept. 13. Mr. Jas. Penny, of Penny-bridge."

"1747. Dec. 21. Mrs Isabel Penny, of Penny-bridge, Widow."

They had issue, of whom more anon.

(3) John settled in London. In 1725, James Penny paid £25 to the Chapelwardens of Lowick, being the sum bequeathed to the poor of that chapelry by his late brother, John, of London. This will be part of the £80 which the Charity Commissioners of 1820, alleged was in the hands of the Overseers, but of the chief portion of which they could give no account.

(4) Agnes.

James and Isabel Penny, above mentioned, had issue:—

(1) William, unaccountably omitted from all existing pedigrees. He was baptised Oct. 13, 1708, and was buried at Ulverston, July 28, 1788. He added to, but did not build the present house, and portions have been added more recently. He, too, provided the means to erect the chapel of St. Mary's, Egton,† although he died before its completion (1791). In 1731 he married Mary, sole daughter, and heiress of John Taylor, late of Crakeside. She was buried Aug. 5,

* Copied from the original at Pennybridge Hall. At the time the letter was written, Walker was an octogenarian, and the living had come into the hands of William Penny's daughter, Mrs. Machell. The penmanship, like the writer, is "wonderful."

† The grant of nomination is made in perpetuity, to John Machell and Isabel, his wife, and their heirs. The chapel was enlarged in 1831. In 1855 the chancel was erected by the Rev. James North, in memory of James Penny Machell. In 1864, the nave was rebuilt, at the cost of the late Countess Blücher. Several members of the Machell family have been benefactors to the chapel and schools.

1736. A tablet on the south wall of St. Mary's thus commemorates them:

Near this place lieth the Body of
WILLIAM PENNY, Esqr.,
late of Penny Bridge in this Parish,
Who died the 19th day of July, 1788;
in the 80th year of his Age.
Also
the Body of his Wife MARY PENNY,
Who died the 1st day of August, 1737;
in the 32nd year of her Age.

(2) Isabel: baptised Jan. 24, 1692, married to Captain Myles Sandys, of Graythwaite, July 20, 1717. Her husband was High Sheriff of Lancaster, in 1725. He died April 29, 1766, in his 70th year.

(3) John: baptised at Ulverston May 31, 1690; buried June 29, 1716. In his baptismal register he is described as "son of James Penny of Lane-end in Egton."

William and Mary Penny had issue:—

(1) Mary: baptised at Ulverston, Jan. 1, 1733-4. She married Colonel Richard Townley, of Belfield.

(2) Jane: baptised at Ulverston, March 18, 1734-5. Died unmarried.

(3) Isabel: baptised at Ulverston, July 3, 1737. Her marriage is thus entered at St. Mary's.

"1767. June 13th. John Machell, of Coulton, Esq., and Miss Isabel Penny, of Ulverston, spinster, by License."

A.D. 1767. The Machells of Penny-bridge.

By this marriage Penny-bridge Hall came into possession of the Machell family, and from henceforth this branch of the Penny pedigree is lost in that of the Machells of Penny-bridge. It will be well, therefore, to turn to that family. Before doing so, however, I may state, that of all these charitable bequests of the Penny family, scarcely one, titularly speaking, remains. The bequest to the Vicar of Ulverston, in 1681, was absorbed in the fund raised in 1784, to increase the maintenance, as is testified by Bishop Gaskell (v. p. lvii). Of William Penny's bequest to the poor of Coulton, in 1676, the Charity Commissioners (1820) say:— "The sum of £24 is in the hand of James King, Esq. This is supposed to be the amount of a legacy left by a Mr. Penny, of Penny Bridge." In the same printed document, the several bequests to the poor of Egton and Newland are lumped together under the heading of "Donor unknown."

That the Machells are a junior branch of the Machells of Crakenthorpe, there can be no doubt; but the connecting link is as yet wanting, in spite of the statement to the contrary in Burke's "Landed Gentry."

John Machell, of Grange-in-Cartmel, was buried at the Priory Church, July 22, 1631, having married at the same church, Feb. 18, 1602, Agnes daughter of — Casson, of Grange; he had issue:—

(1) John: baptised at Cartmel, March 13, 1612. He married, and his descendants were to be found in Cartmel and Flookburgh so recently as 1755.

(2) James: baptised at Cartmel, Jan. 18, 1616: married June 9, 1643, Eliza, daughter of John Barrow, of Templand —buried March 24, 1684. His wife was interred at the same place April 9, 1683. They had issue:—

(1) James: of whom anon.

(2) Edward: married at Ulverston:—

1684. June 19. Edward Meichall de Cartmel and Agnes Coward in ye P'ische of Ulverston."

His burial is entered also at St. Mary's:—

"1707. Dec. 27. Edward Maychell of Crag, in Egdon."

He had issue baptised at Ulverston, Elizabeth and John. John succeeded his father at the Cragg, and had a son John baptised at Ulverston, Nov. 25, 1739.

To return to his elder brother, James Machell, of Backbarrow and Haverthwaite. He established the Iron Works at the former place. Subsequently most of the gentlemen of the neighbourhood entered into partnership with the Machells. I cannot tell at what time the family ceased to have any share in the concern. This James has no record so far as I can see of baptism, marriage, or burial, but from documents at Pennybridge he appears to have died about 1714. He married 1st, Elizabeth Westfield, of Wharmond, who was buried at Cartmel, May 1, 1683; 2nd, Isabella, daughter of George Marr, of Browedge. He had issue:—

(1) John: baptised at Cartmel March 19, 1677.

(2) William: baptised June 7th, 1681.

(3) Edward: buried June 26, 1685.

(4) George: baptised at Colton June 8th, 1692. Married at Colton June 23, 1718, Ellen Scales. He had issue Elizabeth and Ellen.

(5) James: baptised at Colton Nov. 23, 1697.

(6) Elizabeth: baptised at Cartmel Dec. 28, 1675. Married William Goad at Colton, in 1690.

(7) Agnes: twin with William, married John Russell at Colton, March 29, 1700. Buried at Colton May 16, 1753.

(8) Isabella: baptised at Colton Feb. 16, 1687.

John Machell the eldest son, was married at Pennington, May 7th, 1704, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Walker of Hollow Oak. She died Nov. 2, 1735, and was buried at Colton. On the chancel floor immediately in front of the Holy Table, is the following inscription:—

Here lyes the Body of Elizabeth
Wife of Mr. John Machell of
Hollow Oak who departed
this life ye 9th of November Anno
1735 aged 56.

The arms and crest of the Machells are skilfully introduced. Her husband died Jan. 9, 1750. They had issue as the Colton registers prove;—

(1) James: baptised May. 30, 1708.

(2) William: baptised Dec. 22, 1715. Died young.

(3) William: baptised Aug. 22, 1722. Died in infancy.

(4) John: baptised Oct. 31, 1710. Buried March, 1789.

(5) Myles: buried May 5, 1725.

(6) Thomas of Aynsome: baptised Nov. 19, 1726. Married at Cartmel, Oct. 8th, 1752, Ellen, daughter of Thomas Michaelson. He died April 28, 1802. His fifth daughter Elizabeth, baptised July —, 1761, married her cousin James Machell, of Newby Bridge.

(7) Elizabeth: baptised March 14, 1706. Married at Colton Nov. 9, 1732, Richard Robinson of Fellfoot.

(8) Emma: baptised June 20, 1713. Married at Cartmel Sep. 4, 1735, John Robinson of Newby Bridge.

(9) Katherine: baptised Jan. 18, 1717. Married at Cartmel March 27, 1744, Joseph Greg of Mirehouse, Cumberland.

(10) Agnes: baptised Feb. 7, 1719, married Richard Akiss of Liverpool.

To return to the eldest son. James Machell of Hollow Oak, Esq., married Margaret, daughter of Richard Harrison, of Waterhead, Coniston. She died March 13, 1784. Her husband died Nov. 24, 1775. Both were buried at Colton. On the East wall by the Communion rails is a mural tablet

of some pretensions to workmanship, on which is carved :—

Sacred to the Memory
of James Machell, Esq.,
late of Hollow Oak, in this Parish,
Who departed this life the 24th of Nov., 1775,
in the 68th year of his age:
This Marble is erected by his eldest Son
John Machell,
as a lasting Testimony
of filial Duty, and respect.

He had issue :—

(1) John: baptised at Colton Oct. 8, 1736.

(2) Richard: baptised Aug. 12, 1744. Buried at Ulverston 1825.

(3) James: baptised July 6, 1746. He settled at Newby Bridge, and, as already stated, married his cousin, Elizabeth Machell of Aynsome.—Whence the Machells of Newby Bridge.*

(4) Thomas: baptised Sep. 16, 1750. Buried Sep. 1, 1767.

(5) William: baptised June 30, 1752. Buried at Ulverston :—

"1791. June 14. William Machell, Esq., Ulverston, aged 38."

(6) Elizabeth: baptised Jan. 12, 1734. Married at Colton Jan. 16, 1762, Richard Jackson of Liverpool.

(7) Agnes: baptised April 9, 1738. Buried at Ulverston 1830.

(8) Margaret: baptised March 30, 1740. Died April 16, 1771.

(9) Emma: baptised Dec. 20, 1741. Died in infancy.

These were all baptised at Colton Church. Returning to John, the eldest son, we arrive at the point where we left the Pennys. He married as already stated, Isabel third

* The eldest son of James Machell, of Newby Bridge, was James Machell, born May 27, 1793 He married Rosetta, daughter of Thomas Saunders, Captain in the Hon East India Company's service. He died July 20. 1849. Had issue (1) Thomas Michaelson, born August 15, 1826 (2) Edward John, born Sep. 29, 1839, late Major of the Royal Horse Artillery. Has issue. (3) Rosette Margaret, married to Henry Fletcher Rigge, of Wood Broughton, Esq., High Sheriff of the County, 1870. Has issue. Of other children of Thomas Machell, of Aynsome, may be mentioned Catherine, married to Reginald Remington, of Crow Trees, Melling, of whose children may be noted (1) Henry Remington, of Ulverston, and Aynsome, Esq , who married Mary Ashburner, of Holm Bank. (2) Thomas Remington, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who died without issue. Henry Remington had issue, of which may be noted (1) Reginald, in Holy Orders. (2) George Remington, of Ulverston, married to Mary Ann, daughter of John Stuart, Esq., of Liverpool. Has issue. (3) Agnes, married to Rev. T. E. Petty, of Wellwood, Bardsea. *Vide* Stockdale's *Annals of Cartmel*, p. 516.

daughter and co-heiress of William Penny of Penny Bridge, at Ulverston Church June 13, 1767. Henceforward the Pennys of Penny Bridge are lost in the Machells of Penny Bridge. John Machell died Jan. 1, 1820. His wife died July 31, 1827. They had issue.

(1) James Penny Machell: baptised January 4, 1771, at Ulverston.

(2) William: born March 14, 1773. Died July 17, 1860.

(3) John: born April 8, 1775; married Charlotte, daughter of Edward Rigby, Esq.; and died s.p. in Jersey, Nov. 13, 1845.

(4) Richard: born March 18, 1777; married 1st, Lucy, daughter of — Holmes, Esq., died March 8, 1826; 2ndly, Harriet, daughter of Rev. J. Pawsey. She died Feb. 8, 1857. Richard Machell died Nov. 13, 1844. Had issue Richard Wilton, who died in infancy, Dec. 28, 1828.

(5) Molly: baptised at Ulverston, May 3, 1768. Died in infancy.

(6) Margaret: baptised at Ulverston, Aug. 24, 1769.

(7) Isabel: baptised at Colton, July 10, 1778. Died April 24, 1866.

(8) Jane: baptised at Colton, March 16, 1783. Died March 28, 1865.

To return to the eldest son. James Machell married in June, 1800, Anne eldest daughter of James Penny,* of Arrad, and Liverpool. She was born Jan. 17, 1777, and died Jan. 30, 1861. Her husband died April 21, 1854. He was High Sheriff of the County in 1826. They had issue:—

(1) John Penny Machell, born Sep. 17, 1801.

(2) James: born Feb. 6, 1803. Died unmarried at Pennybridge, May 14, 1864. He was in Holy Orders, and the first incumbent of St. Ann's, Haverthwaite. He subsequently undertook the charge of St. Mary's, Egton.

(3) Anne: died an infant, Nov. 1804.

John Penny Machell, married at Lancaster, Nov. 14, 1837, Eliza, fourth daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Dallas, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.† She died

* One of her sisters married John Wilson, Professor of Moral Theology in the University of Edinburgh—better known as "Christopher North."

† Dallas was one of the three counsel for the defence in the trial of Warren Hastings.

June 5, 1866. Mr. Machell, who is still living, has issue:—

Justina Madeline: born Oct. 17, 1838, to whom I offer my grateful thanks, for allowing me to make use of the notes on the family she has herself compiled, from documents and registers, and for permitting me to make excerpts from the wills of the Pennys.*

A.D. 1789. Twelfth recorded Vicar.

The Rev. Thomas Smith was Edward Jackson's successor. He was instituted in August 1789, and died in February, 1807. A pluralist as before observed, he held also the Rectorship of Bootle, Cumberland. Thomas Smith baptised at Bootle Church Feb. 18, 1745, came of an old family long resident at, and possessors of, Ford House, which lies between Black Combe and the sea. Now but a picturesque farm house, it bears traces of having once been a mansion of some considerable pretensions. After his ordination, Mr. Smith seems to have acted as curate to Richard Scales, for we find him constantly officiating at St. Mary's, from 1773 to 1776. Thirteen years later, Wilson Braddyll appointed him Vicar.

The following occurs in the marriage register of St. Mary's:

"1792. April 20. John Dixon, of Ulverston, weaver, and Mary Hoskinson, of Manchester, spinster, by Licence."

A.D. 1792. Marriage by compulsion

A simple entry, but one demanding a passing notice. The *Lonsdale Magazine* shall narrate the facts:—

"It was said of old—'marriages are made in Heaven,' but the following will show that overseers of parishes have acted as match-makers occasionally:—John Dixon was sentenced to transportation for 14 years, at the York assizes, for bigamy. The prisoner, on the 16th of March, 1790, at Wigan, in Lancashire, married a woman of the name of Jane Crossfield, by whom he had no less than 15 children; and two years afterwards he went to Ulverston, when he married Mary Huskinson, by whom he had 3 children, his former wife being still alive. Copies of the registers of both marriages were produced; but it appeared by the evidence of Dorothy Salmon (who attended as bridesmaid at the latter marriage), that previously to the marriage, Mary Huskinson had had a child; that she and the witness went to the church by themselves, and when they got to the churchyard they found the prisoner in custody of the overseer of Pennington (Huskinson's parish) handcuffed, for the purpose of compelling him to marry her. On the verdict being returned, the learned Judge said, he was sorry that the parish officer of Pennington was not present, for if he had been, he would have dealt more severely with him than he was disposed to do with the prisoner, for it was an indictable offence."

The Ford family.

There are but few traces of the Vicar's presence in Ulverston, as he naturally elected to live on his own property at Ford House, which lies within a mile of Bootle Church.

* Of the Pennys of Bridge Field, I am reluctantly compelled to make no mention, as they lie without the boundaries of the ancient parish. Colton Church has a mural tablet concerning the family, and its registers may be consulted, as well as those of Lowick Church.

H mself, his wife, and most of his children lie buried in the Churchyard of that ancient foundation. The following epitaphs relate to the family:—

In Memory
of the Revd Thos. Smith, son of John Smith
of Ford House in this Parish,
And late Rector of Bootle in Cumberland,
And Ulverstone, in the County of Lancaster,
And one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace
for the said two Counties;
who departed this life Feby. 27, 1807, aged 61 years,
very much esteemed and lamented
by a circle of the most respectable acquaintance.
'Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.'
Likewise of his wife
Anne, daughter of the Revd John Wennington, A.M.,
formerly of Bootle, aforesaid,
who died March 31, 1809, aged 42.

A number of children who died in infancy are then commemorated. Then appears:—

Elizabeth Smith, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Smith,
Died March 24, 1834, aged 39 years.

Lastly:—

John Smith,
Oldest, and last surviving Son of the late
Rev. Thos. Smith, of Ford-house
in the Parish of Bootle,
and late Rector thereof:
Who departed this life on the 7th day of Nov.,
in the year of our Lord, 1814,
and in the 24th year of his age:
In whom the male line of a very respectable
and long standing family
At, and of, Ford House aforesaid terminated.
The four surviving sisters of the deceased
Have erected this small Tribute
In commemoration of their departed brother.

The Rev. John Sunderland, afterwards Vicar, seems to have acted as curate in charge of St. Mary's, during the closing years of Mr. Smith's life.

A.D. 1804. The Church partially restored.

That the Vicar, though non-resident, took an active interest in the welfare of St. Mary's is abundantly clear. Alterations, that took almost the form of a restoration, were made in the fabric. The whole of the North wall was taken down, (together with the roof, pillars, and arches), and erected eighteen feet outwards. The roof of the nave was re-covered, and after the fashion of the time, the entire Church was plastered. Much earth and rock had to be removed for the enlargement of the North aisle. A new gallery was added, and power was given to demolish "the Pulpit, and Reading Desk, and Clerk's Pew," in these degenerate days

John Howe, Photo. *Ulverston.*

INTERIOR OF PARISH CHURCH. [illegible]

styled a "Three-Decker." The expenses, about £1250, were to be defrayed out of the sale of the new pews, excepting ten, which were appropriated to the poor of the town. The faculty is dated Feb. 16, 1804, and as Ulverston still remained in the Diocese of Chester, and Archdeaconry of Richmond, the promoters, Thomas Smith and John Sunderland, clergy; and Wilson Braddyll, Thomas Sunderland, Joseph Yarker, Thomas Tolming, and Thomas Webster, of the laity, met at the Consistory Court in Richmond.* The sale of seats took place Dec. 6, in the same year, at the White Hart, but I do not know how far the subscribers were recouped. The Churchwardens at the time were George Harrison, miller, and George Coward, grocer.

A.D. 1811. Further alterations.

In 1811 a further alteration was made. The old gallery at the West end gave visible and audible signs of mortality: and at a public meeting held in the Vestry, October 31, it was resolved to commence re-building at once. The expenses were to be repaid out of the sale, by public auction, of the additional pews provided. A small placard announcing the sale is in my hands. It runs thus:—

New Gallery in Ulverston
CHURCH.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE HOUSE OF MR. T. BROCKELBANK,
THE WHITE HART INN,
On FRIDAY the 12th. DAY of JUNE,
AT 6 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING;
THE THREE FRONT PEWS,
AND 4 OTHERS IMMEDIATELY BEHIND THE SAME,
Situate in the New erected Gallery at the West end of the Parish Church of Ulverston.
AFTER WHICH WILL BE LET TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS,
SEVEN OTHER PEWS,
IN THE SAME GALLERY.
† *For further Particulars in the mean time, apply to* ROBERT BOLTON *or* JAMES BUTCHER, *Churchwardens.*
ULVERSTON, MAY 22*nd*, 1812. [J. SOULBY. PRINTER, ULVERSTONE.

* The committee comprised the leading subscribers. Amongst the latter are Thomas and John Sunderland, each £50; Thomas Tolming, £100; W. Fell, £50; Rob. Town. £50; John Yarker, £50; Miles T. Burton, £50; Ed. Petty, £50; Ed. King, £50; Leonard Benson, £50; John Machell, £30; Geo. Cleminson, £25; James Butcher, £25: Danl. Dickinson. £25; Willm. Harrison, £25; John Soulby, £25; Jo. Harrison, £25; Jas. Dixon, £25; Jo. Yarker, £25; Geo. Coward, £25; R. Bolton, £25; Wm. Jackson, £25; Thos. Brocklebank, £25; Geo. Harrison, £25; Edward Higgin, £30; Ric. Towers, £25; and Mary Barrow, £20.

A.D. 1812.
An organ erected.

For the first time an organ was erected in the Church. At first it promoted discord rather than harmony. The organist was paid out of the rent of the seven pews advertised above. It was complained that he was negligent, and the wardens appointed a blind pupil of the Liverpool Blind Asylum. The original organist urged that his remissness was owing to ill-health. In the end, I believe, the blind candidate retained the office.

A.D. 1807.
Thirteenth recorded Vicar.

John Sunderland, the curate, succeeded John Smith as Vicar. He will need something more than a passing notice. He was no ordinary Vicar, who comes and goes, or dies and we have done with him. His father was a man of mark, and had made Ulverston his home. The Vicar himself was born here, and his descendants are still closely identified with the town. It was the Vicar's father, Thomas Sunderland, who dug the first sod of the famous canal. He it was who became the Colonel of the equally famous Battalion of Volunteers which in 1803, when wars and rumours of wars filled the air, offered its services to the King.* He, too, it was, who about 1769, built or purchased, almost immediately after it was built, the mansion which took the name of Littlecroft, from the meadow in which it was situated. Its park, well timbered, as many can still recall, stretched far away till it met the boundaries of Conishead. And Sunderland Terrace which was erected soon after his death, for the skippers who began to crowd the new basin at Canal Head, still bears witness to the position he had obtained in the first three decades of the present century.

The Sunderland family.

Thomas Sunderland came of a well known Yorkshire family —the Sunderlands of High Sunderland, Halifax. At the beginning of the 17th century they were represented by Abraham Sunderland, who, by the marriage of his grandfather Richard with Agnes Rushworth, heiress of Coley, united that estate with the Halifax property. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Langdale of Beverley, father to Marmaduke, first Lord Langdale. Adhering to the royalist side, he died in

* The colours of this regiment still hang in the Braddyll Chapel, and were presented by his daughter. Her epitaph in the churchyard is as follows:—"Eleanor, daughter of Thomas and Anne Sunderland, who departed this life the viii. of June, M.D.CCCXXIII., aged lii."

Pontefract Castle, during the siege, in 1643, and was interred in the Parish Church of that town. His son, Langdale, commanded a troop of cavalry, and fought under his uncle Marmaduke, at Marston Moor, and Worcester. Afterwards he bought, with crippled resources, Aikton, near Pontefract; and in 1698, at the age of 77, was buried at Featherstone.* Langdale's grandson, John, son of his third son Samuel, married Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas Rawlinson, of Whittington Hall, Lancaster. She died at Ulverston, July 28, 1798, and was buried at Whittington. He died November 15, 1782, at Whittington, and was buried in the Parish Church there.† It was by this marriage the Sunderlands were brought into Furness. The society at Ulverston at this time comprised some of the *elite* of the county. The neighbourhood was romantic, and, as described by Mrs. Ratcliffe, of exceeding beauty. Thus tempted, John Sunderland's son, Thomas, born at Whittington, Nov. 3, 1744, came to Littlecroft, Ulverston, which he had purchased by the sale of Whittington. He married Anne, daughter and heiress of William Dickson, of Beck Bank, Cumberland, one of the famed beauties of the period. He was in Commission of the Peace, and Deputy Lieutenant of the county. Colonel Sunderland's monument in the churchyard, bears an inscription regarding his wife:—

Sacred to the Deposited remains
of
ANNE
The wife of Thomas Sunderland, Esq.,
Who died
The vi. of April, M.D.CCCIX, aged LXV.
Also of
THOMAS SUNDERLAND, Esq.,
Who departed this life
The iiii. of July, M.D,CCCXXIII.
Aged LXXVIII.

Of Colonel Sunderland's family we may mention (1) John, of whom more anon; (2) Eleanor, born 1771, died 1823; (3) Mary, born 1773, married Oct., 1804, the youngest brother of the Earl of Scarborough; she died at Littlecroft, July, 1807, while her husband was on service in South America. Over her tomb appears the following:—

* He married Elizabeth Hippron, of Featherstone.

† Judith, only daughter of the above, married Edward Gregge-Hopwood, of Hopwood Hall,

MARY
The Wife of
Brigadier General
The Honourable
William Lumley,
And
The second Daughter of
Thomas Sunderland, Esqr.,
Who died at Ulverston,
The XIX of July MDCCCVII.
Aged XXXIV.
There is another and a better world;
A lonely Pilgrim I am left in this.
God's will be done! but if my Pray'rs be heard,
We soon shall meet again. Till then sleep on
Sweet Innocent! Thou stranger to offence.
Thy God hath call'd Thee; and that very voice
Which thunders Terror through the guilty soul,
With tongues of seraphs, whispers Peace to thine.

(4) Thomas was born in 1774. (5) Anne, baptised in 1776, whom the following record concerns:—

"1799. July 29. Rev. Henry Askew of Greystock, and Ann Sunderland, of Ulverston, by Licence.

Henry Askew, rector of Greystoke, was a younger son of Anthony Askew, of London, M.D., a well known character in his day, and famed for his collection of books and MSS. Born at Kendal, in 1722, he was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and proceeded to Leyden, where he studied assiduously for several years. He died at Hampstead in 1774, and the sale of his collection realised £5,000, a large sum at the time. His eldest son, Adam, was High Sheriff of Durham, in 1809. Henry, with whom we are concerned, died in 1852, leaving a son Henry, who became the purchaser of Conishead Priory, after that property came into the market. He was born in 1808, and married in 1832 Lucy, third daughter of Hugh Percy, Bishop of Carlisle. Mr. Askew materially assisted in the restoration of the Parish Church of Ulverston, in 1865. His second son, the Rev. Edmund Adam Askew, is now rector of the family living of Greystoke.

John Sunderland, the Colonel's eldest son, with whom we are immediately concerned, was born at Littlecroft,—

"1770. Jan. 27. Baptised, John, son of Mr. Thos. Sunderland, born the 21st of December, 1769."

He was educated at Rugby, and Trinity College, Cambridge. Entering into holy orders, he quickly obtained preferment; for in 1799, on his appointment to be chaplain to Charles, Earl of Haddington, he is described as "Vicar of St.

Mellons, with Lanidern, respectively in the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan, in the diocese of Llandaff." On July 11, 1807, he was instituted, by the Bishop of Chester, to the incumbency of Ulverston, on the nomination of his father's close friend and associate, Wilson Braddyll. After the fashion of the period, Mr. Sunderland was a pluralist. To St. Mary's he soon united St. Michael's, Pennington, and on the 18th of November, 1815, was instituted to the rectory of Wiveliscombe, Somerset, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. After the lapse of some years, and under a feeling of incapacity to discharge all his duties to his own satisfaction, Mr. Sunderland anticipated the modern objection to plurality, by resigning all his preferments, saving that of Pennington. He died at Springfield, two days before Christmas, 1837. I have several of the Vicar's sermons in my possession, preached in 1802. They are remarkable for an easy fluency, united to a scholarly preciseness. His memorial, near the vestry door, runs thus:—

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
THE REVD. JOHN SUNDERLAND, M.A.,
FOR MANY YEARS
THE FAITHFUL AND EXEMPLARY INCUMBENT
OF THE PAROCHIAL CHURCHES OF
ULVERSTONE AND PENNINGTON;
HE DIED DECEMBER 23RD, 1837, AGED 68.
IN HIM WERE BEAUTIFULLY BLENDED
THOSE AMIABLE QUALITIES
WHICH MOST TRULY ADORN AND ENDEAR
THE CHARACTER OF
THE GENTLEMAN, THE CHRISTIAN, AND THE PASTOR;
TO A FIRM INTEGRITY OF PRINCIPLE,
AND A MOST CONSCIENTIOUS FEELING OF DUTY,
HE UNITED A HOLY HUMBLENESS OF MIND,
AN ENGAGING MILDNESS OF TEMPER AND MANNERS,
WHICH DIFFUSED THEMSELVES
THROUGH EVERY THOUGHT AND ACTION OF HIS LIFE,
AND MADE HIM UNIVERSALLY BELOVED BY HIS FRIENDS,
AND VENERATED BY HIS PARISHIONERS.
"*Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God.*"
St. Matt. v. viii.
TO PERPETUATE
THE REMEMBRANCE OF HIS NAME AND WORTH,
IN THIS THE SCENE OF HIS PASTORAL LABOURS
AMONGST THOSE
WHOSE AFFECTIONATE ATTACHMENT EVER FORMED
ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL OF HIS
EARTHLY CONSOLATIONS,
AND AS A TRIBUTE OF HER AFFECTION
THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED BY HIS WIDOW.

John Sunderland married Ann, second daughter of Edward King, Esquire, of Askham Hall, Westmorland.* A large obelisk over the vault in the north east corner of the yard, has many epitaphs relative to the Sunderland family. Of Mrs. Sunderland we read :—

ANNE
Wife of the above John Sunderland,
And Daughter of
Edward King, Esq., late Vice-Chancellor of the
Duchy of Lancaster:
Who departed this life
The 2nd of Febr., MDCCCXVI.
Aged XXXI.†

Two infant children (1) John, and (2) Anne, are next referred to. Of the three sons who reached man's estate, (3) Thomas, who died unmarried. is thus commemorated :—

THOMAS
Eldest son of the Rev. John Sunderland,
Who died
The XXIV. May MDCCCLXVII, aged LIX.

He was born at Littlecroft, October 22nd, 1807, and educated, like his father, at Rugby, and Trinity College, Cambridge.

(4) Edward, born 1808, became a Colonel in the Bengal Artillery. He is still living, and has issue.

(5) George Henry Carleton, named after his uncle, Colonel Carleton, was born May 3rd, 1814, and died December 1st, 1876. He lies in the family vault at St. Mary's. He was a Commander in the Royal Navy, and Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Lancaster. As is well known, he built Swarthdale, and removed there in 1851. His wife was Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Lieut.-Col. Story, of the Royal Artillery, by Anne Elizabeth, daughter of George Cubitt, of Catfield Hall, Norfolk. She died at Brussels, 1860, and was buried there. Of the children, I may mention (1) John William, born May 18, 1846, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and Justice of the Peace for the County, at present in New Zealand. He married Agnes Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. Robert Henry Davies, of Chelsea, and has issue. (2)

* Mrs. Sunderland's sister married the Hon. George Henry Carleton, killed in battle, at Bergom-up-Zoom, and was mother of Guy, second Lord Dorchester.

† Mr. Sunderland married for his second wife Mary Elizabeth, daughter of J. Morland, of Capplethwaite Hall, Co. Westmorland, Esq. She died at Leghorn, in 1871, and was buried there. There was no issue.

John Howe, Photo. *Uxbridge.*

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH. 1884.

George Langdale, born 1852, Sub.-Lieutenant in the Royal Navy; he married Dorothy Wordsworth, eldest daughter of Wordsworth Harrison, Esq,, of the Lund, Ulverston. He too, lives in New Zealand, and has issue. (3) Mary Eleanor, died July 26, 1877, unmarried. (4) Edith Anne Lucy, married, 1871, Richard Reynolds, Esq., and has issue—also in New Zealand. (5) Constance Henrietta, married, 1884, the Rev. James Moore, the Vicarage, Pennington. Concerning the family, the following epitaph may be read:—

To
The Memory of
GEORGE H. C. SUNDERLAND,
Who died
December I, MDCCCLXXVI,
Aged LXII,
And was buried in this Vault.
And of
MARGARET HIS WIFE,
Who died and was Buried at Brussels,
August, MDCCCLX, Aged XLII.
"Them also which sleep in Jesus
Will God bring with Him."
Also of
MARY ELEANORA,
Eldest daughter of the above,
Who died July XXVI, MDCCCLXXVII,
Aged XXXII.
"There the Lord promised His blessing,
And life for evermore."

A.D. 1832. Holy Trinity Church.

But the best epitaph of John Sunderland is Holy Trinity Church. In 1801, the population of the town was 2,937; in 1811, 3,378; in 1821, 4,315; and, as the Rev. L. R. Ayre says, in his able and concise history of that church,* "with every prospect of yet further increase." Mr. Sunderland thoroughly realised the situation, and with Mr. T. R. G. Braddyll, the lay-rector, as co-adjutor, decided to build a new church. A committee was formed; Mr. Henry Law presented the land; subscriptions were speedily forthcoming, and on July 15th, 1832, a church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was consecrated by John Bird Sumner, then Bishop of Chester, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. The cost, met by donations, and a grant from the Church Building Commissioners, was about £5,000. The incumbents of this

* Holy Trinity Parish Magazine, July, 1882.

church have been as follows:—William J. T. Dodgson, 1832; George Pickering, 1839; Legh Richmond Ayre, 1873.*

A.D 1815. A gift of Myles T. Burton.

Three brass chandeliers were presented to St. Mary's in 1815, by the late Myles Theodore Burton, of Ulverston. They are the gaseliers now in use, having been adapted to later discoveries in illumination. The rods coloured in gold, and red, and blue, make the suspension very effective. An inscription runs thus:—"The gift of one of the congregation to this church, in 1815.—Robert Bolton, James Butcher, Churchwardens."

A.D. 1819. The Park Charity.

But gifts like this, valuable as it was, were dwarfed by the bequest of John Park, four years later. His baptism is thus recorded:--

"1762. May 12. Jno. son of Jno. Park, of Ulverston."

Dying without issue in Lancaster, where he had been settled for many years, he left the sum of £5,000, in trust, to his brother James Park, Richard Towers, Thomas Kilner, and Joseph Yarker, to be invested in the funds; the interest of which was to be distributed with the assistance of the Vicar, yearly, in clothing and maintaining twelve indigent, but respectable old men, of the town and hamlet of Ulverston, regular attendants at the Parish Church, and members of the Church of England. Twelve pounds a year, and clothing, is thus secured to that very class of people who are so frequently overlooked in the disbursing of charity. There is no finer nor more useful institution in Furness than this. A brass tablet beside the Norman door-way commemorates the munificence of the founder, and quotes the terms of his will in full. It is headed: "In grateful remembrance of John Park, gent^mn, who was born in Ulverston the 16th April, 1762, and died in Lancaster, the 19th day of October, 1819, whose best monument is this record of his charity." Erected in 1848, the names of the trustees for that year are placed beneath—Geo. Shaw Petty, Edward R. G. Braddyll, Richard Gwillym, Bernard Gilpin, and Robt. Postlethwaite, all of whom are now dead.

* This church, built at a somewhat unfortunate period, has already been nobly restored internally, by the untiring exertions of its present vicar. Assisted, amongst others, by Mr. George Remington, who had already proved himself to be a devoted son of the Establishment, a chancel has been added, the cumbrous galleries removed, and the whole renovated. The marble reredos, presented by Miss Petty, of Stockbridge House, has nothing superior to it in the diocese.

John Howe, Photo. *Ulverston.*

INTERIOR. HOLY TRINITY CHURCH. 1884.

A.D. 1849. The Kilner Charity.

I may here mention another charity. By will dated Dec. 26, 1849, Miss Ann Kilner, of Ulverston, left £200 to the Churchwardens and Overseers, to be invested in the public funds, the interest thereof to be divided among twelve poor women, not then in receipt of parochial relief. The selection to be made by the Churchwardens and Overseers, assisted by the Vicar. The founder of the charity seems to have been the last of a family that occupied a good social position in the town for several centuries. Roger Kilner died in 1791, his will being dated March 21, 1788. His widow, Hannah, survived him 32 years. They had issue, two sons, Samuel and Thomas, and five daughters, Ann, Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah, and Agnes. Both sons are commemorated on a mural tablet on the south wall of St. Mary's:—

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
THOMAS KILNER, ESQ.,
WHO DIED ON THE XXII. OF JULY, MDCCCXXII.,
IN THE LV. YEAR OF HIS AGE:
AND OF HIS BROTHER
SAMUEL KILNER, GENT.,
WHO DIED ON THE XVIITH. MARCH, MDCCXCVIII.,
IN THE XXII. YEAR OF HIS AGE.

Of the daughters, (1) Mary married George Harrison in 1805, and died in 1809, without issue. (2) Hannah, never married, and died intestate. (3) Elizabeth, died in 1822; she married Thomas Park, and had issue John Kilner, Thomas, and Mary. (4) Agnes married Philip Bury Dean. A stained window in the south aisle bears the following inscription:—

"To the Glory of God, and in memory of Philip Bury Dean, Esq., —Lieut.-Colonel Oswald Werge,—Ellen Dean, his wife,—and their young sons,—Lieut. Oswald King Werge, and Captain Robert Dean Werge."

(5) Ann did not marry, and survived till 1849, the last of her name. By the charity, established under the terms of her will, however, she has preserved a memorial of the family to all generations, and the name of "Kilner" will still live. I suspect the Kilners of Ulverston are but a branch of the Cartmel family of that title; and that they have been resident in Furness from the 12th and 13th centuries, their very name declares, representing, as it does, together with Ashburner, one of the earliest occupations of the district.

A.D. 1834. Fourteenth recorded Vicar.

Mr. Sunderland resigned, as I have said, some time before his death. His successor was the Rev. Richard Gwillym. With the mention of his name a crowd of memories arise: for our Chronicles are now like a barque that, after a long and stormy voyage, is nearing harbour, and we see living faces greeting us from shore. Richard Gwillym was the only son of Richard Gwillym of Bewsey. He was born on the 29th August, 1802, and died November 29th, 1867, in his 66th year. His father died at Leghorn, and the townspeople of Warrington, in testimony of their regard, erected a marble tablet to his memory in their parish church. His mother was sister to, and co-heiress with, the late Mrs. Earle, of Specklands, Liverpool. It was owing to his delicate health that Mr. Gwillym and his three sisters spent so much of their early life abroad. In 1825, the future vicar took his bachelor's degree at Brasenose College, Oxford, and was soon after ordained deacon by the Bishop of Chester. In 1836 he was appointed domestic chaplain to the Earl of Harrowby, having served curacies in Liverpool and Exeter in the mean time.

In October, 1834, Mr. Gwillym was appointed to the incumbency of St. Mary's, Ulverston; in 1837 he was made Rural Dean; in 1862, Deputy Chancellor of Carlisle, and in 1864, Honorary Canon. In 1844 he married Sarah Strickland, daughter of Thomas Strickland of Reydon Hall, Southwold, Suffolk, sister to the accomplished author of the "Lives of the Queens of England," who was a frequent visitor to Stockbridge House, where her brother-in-law resided. Agnes Strickland died in 1874, while her widowed sister still survives. We may note that there was no issue of Mr. Gwillym's marriage.

A.D. 1836. Six bells purchased.

Almost his first act after becoming Vicar was the purchase of six bells for the tower. Although several bells are spoken of in the Churchwardens' Accounts already printed, only one remained. The gift was practically Mr. Gwillym's, for the money collected was originally intended for a new vicarage—the old Priest's House having become dilapidated—but at his urgent request it was thus diverted. The cost was £800. There is nothing of note in the way of inscriptions, only the names of Richard Gwillym, John Boulton, and T. R. G.

Braddyll, and the founders, Mayers, London, appearing.

A.D. 1834. The National Schools erected.

The National School, whose jubilee has been marked by its restoration and enlargement, was erected in 1834, the late Colonel Braddyll having laid the foundation stone. In 1841, Mr. Gwillym, seeing the want of an Infant School, rented a room in James's Street, paid the salary of the mistress, and saw at once 40 children enrolled. Out of this sprang the Infant School, Church Walk, which was erected mainly by the exertions of the Vicar, and opened in February, 1855. The inscription on the foundation stone says:—

A.D. 1854. The Infant School erected.

THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THIS SCHOOL,
WAS LAID BY HENRY HUGH ASKEW,
ON THE XXIV. DAY OF MAY,
1854.

On week-days it was to be used for the education of the children of the poor of the town; and on Sundays for the religious teaching of the scholars of the Town Bank Sunday School. It was on this condition Mr. Gwillym received the assistance of the Committee of the latter institution. The trust deed says: "The instruction shall be in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England, as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer." At the time of Canon Gwillym's death the number of daily scholars averaged 260. It is now much larger.

A.D. 1787-1884. The Town Bank Sunday School.

I have just mentioned the Town Bank Sunday School. The original minute-book remains, and from it can be obtained a complete history of the institution. The first entry relates to a meeting of the townspeople, and its result:—

"Ulverston, 16th October, 1787.

"Whereas the establishment of Sunday Schools seems to us a measure well calculated for the instruction and improvement of those poor children who, by the poverty or inattention of their parents, are deprived of every other method of education:

"We, the undersigned, in imitation of many humane and good people in various parts of this Kingdom, do subscribe the following sums set opposite our names, to be paid into the hands of the committee or whom they may appoint, in order to carry into execution a similar scheme for the parish of Ulverston:

"The particular application of which we agree to submit to the direction of twelve gentlemen as a committee to be appointed by a majority of the subscribers, which committee shall be elected on the 16th day of October annually."

Then follows a list of the subscribers, of which the following is the first portion:—

Wilson Braddyll, Esq., 5*l.* 5s.; Mrs. Gale, 5*l.* 5s.; Thomas Sunderland, Esq., 1*l.* 1s.; Mrs. Sunderland, 1*l.* 1s.; Mrs. Sunderland, senr., 1*l.* 1s.; Dr. Fell, 1*l.* 1s; Mr. G. Sandys, 1*l.* 1s.; Mr. R Taylor, 1*l.* 1s.; Mr. Thomas Benson, 1*l.* 1s.; Rev. Mr. Greenwood, 1*l.* 1s.; Mr. John Fell, 1*l.* 1s.; Mr. Robert Fell, 1*l.* 1s; Mr. R. Jackson, 1*l.* 1s.; Mr. S. Hodgson, 1*l.* 1s.; Mr. John Jackson, 1*l.* 1s; Capt. James Fell, 1*l.* 1s.; Mr. W. Fell, 1*l.* 1s.; Mr. W. Fell, 1*l.* 1s.; Major Gale, 1*l.* 1s.; Rev. Mr. Jackson, 1*l.* 1s.; Mr. H. Law; 1*l.* 1s; Mr. Burnthwaite, 1*l.* 1s.; Dr. Richard Jackson, 1*l.* 1s.; Mr. T. Brockbank, junr., 1*l.* 1s.; Miss Benson, 1*l.* 1s.; Mr. W. Harrison, 1*l.* 1s., Mr. Strickland, 1*l.* 1s.; Mr. Yarker, 1*l.* 1s.; Mrs. Garnett, 1*l.* 1s.; Mr. James Machell, 1*l.* 1s.; Mr. Edward Kendall, 1*l.* 1s.; Rev. Mr. Wilson, 1*l.* 1s.; Captain Napier, 1*l.* 1s.; Mr. Thwaites, Liverpool, 1*l.* 1s.; Mr. Robinson, 1*l.* 1s. The total amount of the first year's subscriptions was 75*l.* 10s.

"Committee appointed 15th October, 1787: The Rev. Mr. Jackson, the Rev. Mr. Greenwood, Thos. Sunderland, Esq., Mr. Thos. Benson, Mr. Burnthwaite, Mr. Robert Fell, Mr. W. Fell, Mr. George Sandys, Mr. John Jackson, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Thomas Brockbank, Mr. R. Taylor; treasurer, Mr, R. Taylor."

RULES.

"1st. The management and direction of the schools shall be vested in a committee of 12 persons to be chosen annually, which shall meet at Mrs. Postlethwaite's, the Braddyll's Arms, the first Saturday in every month, at six o'clock in the evening, to consult what is proper to be done for the month following.

"2nd. The committee shall appoint masters and mistresses at their discretion. and allow them such salaries as they shall think proper, to be paid to them by the treasurer every quarter, and that each master or mistress shall have no more than 40 scholars.

"3rd. The masters and mistresses shall open school at seven o'clock in summer and eight in winter; that they teach the children reading 'till time of divine service, and then conduct them in a decent and orderly manner to church; in the afternoon they shall meet at school at one o'clock, and be employed as in the morning reading 'till church-time, when they shall go to church as in the forenoon, and return to school in the same regular order in which they came, and be employed in any religious instructions 'till six o clock, and then return home in a decent and orderly manner, except in the winter months, which shall commence at Michaelmas and end at Easter, in which months they shall remain in the school till four o'clock.

"4th. Every scholar shall come to school with hands and face clean washed, and hair combed, on pain of being expelled. Cursing, lying, pilfering, indecent words, or any kind of profaneness, if not reformed by reproof or moderate correction, shall also exclude any child from the benefit of this charity.

"5th. No child shall be admitted under 6 years of age, nor any refused on account of riper years.

"6th. The masters and mistresses shall pay particular attention to the morals and good conduct of the scholars, and shall teach nothing but what is approved of by the committee.

"7th. Proper books shall be provided for the children out of the subscriptions, which shall be carefully laid by in a chest provided for the purpose every Sunday evening before the children leave the school: and no books shall be taken out of the schools without leave of the masters or mistresses, who shall be accountable for all books committed to their care.

"8th. The masters and mistresses shall teach on Christmas Day and Good Friday, and be paid the same as on Sundays: the children to be catechised in the church on these days, or as often as the minister shall think proper.

"9th. The names of the children shall be called over every Sunday morning (when their books shall be delivered to them), and again when

John Hooper, Photo. *Ulverston.*

EXTERIOR OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH. 1884.

the visitors are present if required; the names of the absentees to be set down in a book for the purpose and reported to the committee, who shall reprove or dismiss them at their discretion.

"10th. Two of the committee shall be appointed in rotation every Sunday to visit the schools, toinspect the diligence of the teachers, and the behaviour of the children.

"11th. Every subscriber of five shillings shall appoint one scholar, and so in proportion for a larger sum.

"12th. A copy of the rules shall be hung up in each school."

The following minutes are copied from those of the early meetings of the committee:—

October 11th, 1787. It was resolved "That Mr. Hunter teach the boys at Town Bank agreeable to Rule No. 3, and Mrs. Calvert at her own house in the Gill agreeable to the same rule." "That if more than 40 boys should appear, then resolved that Mr. Robinson teach another school in the same room, and the number to be divided."

November 11th, 1787: "That Mrs. Calvert be asked if she will undertake to teach 60 girls, for which her pay will be advanced from 2s. to 3s per week.

August 16th, 1788: "Ordered that a public dinner be provided at Mrs. Postlethwaite's, for the masters, mistresses, and Sunday scholars, on Sunday, the 16th October next."

Oct. 25th, 1790.—"Resolved, that all the children who wish to attend the schools be admitted by application to the subscribers to any of the committee; and that all those who are admitted shall be called to dine at Mrs. Postlethwaite's on Sunday the 7th November, to be attended from the church by the gentlemen of the committee, on which day Mr. Smith proposes to preach an occasional sermon. Ordered (that as the number of children attending the schools seems to decrease and there is not a necessity to employ so many teachers), that the children who now attend Mrs. Haukrigg's school be sent, viz., the boys to Town Bank, and the girls to Mrs. Calvert, and that Mrs. Haukrigg be discontinued a teacher till further orders, and that Mr. Hunter teach all the boys at Town Bank, and Mr. Robinson discontinued. Ordered, that a further subscription be applied for by some of the committee as it may be made convenient."

After the building of the Infant School in Church Walk, the Town Bank School migrated to the newer premises, a special clause in the trust having been secured, as already stated, for the use of that room on Sundays by the committee of the said school. At present the Town Bank School is absorbed in St. Mary's School, but the power to fall back on the old lines is reserved by the committee. I may add that it is little more than twenty years since the payment for teaching on Sundays ceased.

A.D. 1851. The Churchyard enlarged.

In 1851, the Vicar, in conjunction with the Wardens and chief laymen of the parish, obtained a faculty for the enlargement of the churchyard; but the institution of a public cemetery a few years later, in some degree rendered their efforts useless.

A.D. 1864-1866. The Church restored.

But the crowning act of Canon Gwillym's incumbency was the restoration of the Parish Church. Both on the field

of battle, and on the seas, history records the deaths of great commanders in the moment of victory. The Vicar just lived long enough to see the realisation of his most ardent aspiration. He preached the last sermon in the old church on Sunday, the 22nd May, 1864, and on the following Wednesday the work of demolition began. On the 31st October, 1866, the new church was opened by Samuel Waldegrave, Bishop of Carlisle.

I shall scarcely receive pardon if I do not at least furnish something like a precise summary of the transaction. I find that the first meeting of the ratepayers and inhabitants was held in the Vestry on Saturday, June 27, 1863,* the Vicar in the chair, and adjourned to the Infant School, and that on the motion of Mr. Schneider, seconded by Mr. Henry Remington, a resolution was carried to effect certain alterations. By a further resolution the following were appointed a committee—the Vicar and Wardens, *ex officio*; Messrs. H. W. Schneider, George Remington, Thomas Ashburner, Alexander Brogden, Thomas Woodburne, William Ainslie, John Fell, R. Hannay, jun., J. K. Hodgson, John Denney, J. S. Satterthwaite, Thomas Town, Peter Butler, and G. C. Johnson. The committee thus appointed arrived at the following conclusion — That by the proposed scheme 150 sittings could be secured for appropriation in the new portion, and 400 sittings left free, while the old appropriations should be placed as near their old sites as was practicable. They advocated the removal of the structure which covered the Braddyll vault, and utilising the space for seats. The estimate from Mr. Paley was £2,500. On the 7th September, 1863, this report was read and accepted. A further resolution declared that nothing should be actually done until sufficient money was raised to encourage the undertaking. Canon Gwillym was appointed chairman, Mr. H. W. Schneider and Mr. John Fell, vice-chairmen; and Mr. J. K. Hodgson, and Mr. W. G. Ainslie, a sub-committee to enquire into the

* The meeting was convened by the Wardens "for the purpose of taking into consideration certain contemplated improvements and alterations in the Parish Church, namely, the taking down of the Northern Wall, and rebuilding the same some feet further back; and for the re-arrangement of the existing pews, and the erection of others; and for the warming and ventilation of the said Church;" also to inspect the plans, and appoint a committee.

present and possible capacities of the Church as regarded sittings. Mr. Thomas Postlethwaite was appointed hon. secretary, and later on solicitor to the undertaking. It was found that the existing Church provided 1,129 sittings; 733 in the body of the Church, 327 in the north gallery, and 69 in the organ gallery; and that by the new scheme an increase of 309 sittings could be obtained. On the proposal of Mr. Ashburner, seconded by Mr. Butler, the general principle embodied in the report was adopted on the 11th July, 1863. Messrs. Schneider, Ainslie, Fell, and Remington were deputed to "compare the number of the pews and seats upon the old plan, and new plan, in order to ascertain how far it is practicable to allot the same space and extent of ground in new sittings to the holders of old pews, and the mode of allotting the new sittings to the applicants for new ones." These gentlemen visited several churches in Lancaster, furnished a lengthy report, and with but slight alteration their suggestions were carried, August 28, 1863.

The next question was that of finance. At a meeting held September 18, it was agreed that the chairman and vice-chairmen wait upon the inhabitants of the town to collect funds, and that they be empowered to provide "suitable sittings" to all who gave "adequate subscriptions."

On March 26, 1864, a faculty was obtained from the Consistory Court of Carlisle authorizing the alterations, and the committee then consisted of the Vicar, and Messrs. John Parker, H. W. Mackereth, and J. H. Barrow, (Wardens), and Messrs. Schneider, Fell, Remington, Denney, Hodgson, and Butler. Out of these three sub-committees were formed; one to inspect the work as it progressed, a second to draw cheques as required, and a third to investigate the claims of pewholders, and to consider the distribution of the new seats. On the 15th April it was agreed to advertise for contracts, and to procure specifications from Mr. Paley. On the 10th May, the following tenders were accepted:—

Messrs. Butcher and Troughton, for excavation, masonry, slating, and plastering	£1088 0 0
Mr. J. W. Grundy, for carpentry and joinering	1070 10 0
Mr. W. Braithwaite, for plumbing, glazing, and painting	197 0 0
	£2355 10 0

The new north aisle was to be ready Oct. 1, 1864, the remaining portions completed by May 1, 1865.

A difficulty presented itself at this stage that had not been anticipated. We have already shown that there was a strong predisposition in former days for intra-mural interments. No later than the last century hundreds of bodies were laid to rest beneath the floor of the great nave, the chancel and the south aisle. When the workmen came to excavate, the soil immediately below the floor of the nave was found to be one mass of human *debris*. Every care was taken to meet the sensibilities of those who could claim kinship with the undistinguishable remains. The bones were reverently carried by night to a spot set apart for them. But, of course, it was inevitable that a certain shock to the feelings of many in the community would be created. Mr. Askew, of Conishead, complained to the Consistory Court; some delay was caused, but in the end the work went on; and Mr. Askew not long after gave £200 toward the restoration of the roof of the south aisle. Thus good feeling again prevailed. If a soreness lingered in the breasts of some, Time, the great healer, has now, it may be said, done its work.

Little projects lead to greater. What was begun as a partial, became a complete, Restoration. That which was to be done in a few months it took years to accomplish. A work which was estimated to be covered by £2500, was not finished until nearly four times that sum was expended. Meanwhile, under the first estimate, the foundation stone was laid at the north-east corner by the Lady Louisa Cavendish, on September 13th, 1864. The Duke of Devonshire, with Lady Frederick Cavendish, was also present. The stone bears the following inscription :—

This Corner Stone
Of the new North Aisle,
of
THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY,
Was laid by
THE LADY LOUISA CAVENDISH,
To the honor and glory of God
On the 13th of September
1864.

The very words prove the limited intention of the committee. The ceremony simply inaugurated the original conception, that of re-pewing the Church, throwing back the

INTERIOR OF PARISH CHURCH. 1884

north wall, and removing the gallery. But as weeks and months went on, a new east wall appeared, and Mrs. Harrison expressed a wish to erect a large east window "In Memoriam." Then the south wall was rebuilt and a new roof thrown over the south aisle. Memorial windows were promised that should reach from the old chantry on the east to the baptistry on the west. Next the roof of the nave was restored. Then a west window under the tower was resolved upon. The magnificent chandeliers presented by Mr. Burton in 1815, were turned into gaseliers by consent of Mrs. Kennedy. Thus, one alteration led to another, and in the end the Parish Church became what we see it, a complete restoration, yet so discreetly carried out, and withal so lovingly, that all the outward characteristics of an ancient fabric are preserved, and that peculiar veneration that age alone can inspire, has its full sway over the beholder. It may almost be said that local association was unbroken. This is the secret, as it is the triumph, of true restoration.

The Perpendicular style is still manifest, and the old Norman arch has been left practically untouched, the porch itself being lined with white freestone to maintain accordance. The excavations disclosed a few curiosities. Of course layers of rushes were found under the old pews. Some coins were also unearthed that had slipped through chinks in the boards; a silver shilling of Elizabeth,* with "ELIZABETH. D.G. AN. FR. ET HI. REGINA.", clearly legible; a silver penny of Elizabeth; also a tradesman's token, marked "Kendal, 1656, Thomas Sandes," with a comb and other instruments suggestive of the notable industry of that town.

Nearly £10,000 was spent on the restoration, and the money was well spent. The Church was re-consecrated Oct. 31, 1866, by Bishop Samuel Waldegrave, amid great local rejoicing, the whole country side turning out to witness and take part in the ceremony. Since then the chancel steps have been raised; the discarded east window, full of tender interest to the old, has been set up in the north-west; the walls have been stencelled; oak panelling, chastely

* Now in the possession of Mr. C. Wilson, 37, Sunderland Terrace, Ulverston.

carved, has been carried from the reredos to the side walls; the roof has been sky-coloured; and a warmer look has been imparted to the whole; and now it may be said more truly than ever, that one of the finest and most well circumstanced parish Churches in the north of England stands in Ulverston.

Truly this is the best memorial of the Vicar's works! Now the rest of the acts of Richard Gwillym, and the good that he did, and the love that he inspired, behold, are they not written in the book of the Chronicles of Dr. Barber?* So he died, and was laid at the far east corner of the Churchyard, as if that he might be the first of St. Mary's sleeping dead to catch the radiance of that light that never shone on land or sea. A simple slab, with a stone cross lying upon it, marks the spot, and on the headstone is writ as follows:—

In
Affectionate remembrance of the
Revd. Richard Gwillym, M.A.,
Honorary Canon of Carlisle, and
Incumbent of this Parish for
33 years: who entered into Rest
On the 29th November, 1867,
Aged 65 years.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours: and their works do follow them."

Rev. xi., v. 13.

On the wall of the Baptistry is a tablet, whose inscription is not to be omitted:—

To the Memory of
The Revd. R. Gwillym, M.A., Hon. Canon of Carlisle, 33 years Incumbent of this Parish, died Novr. 29th, 1867, Aged 65.
His Ministry was marked by a faithful discharge of his Sacred Duties, by a liberal contribution to the enlargement of this Church; to the efficient education of the Poor, and to every object which tended to the spiritual and social welfare of the parishioners; his earnest Christian zeal, his active Benevolence and his kindness to all classes were amply borne witness to by the high esteem in which his character was held, the warm affection felt for him, and the gratifying tokens of respect and sorrow evinced on the day when his remains were placed in their final resting Place.
His record is on High.
This tablet is erected in affectionate remembrance by his Bereaved Sister.

A more general manifestation of feeling is shewn in the

* See "A History of the Parish Church of Ulverston, with a description of the present edifice, and an account of the ceremony of re-consecration, on Wednesday, the 31st October, 1866."

inscription that underlies the Baptistry window:—

This Window is dedicated by the Parishioners of Ulverston to the Honor and Glory of God, and as a token of their appreciation of the long and valued Services of Richard Gwillym, M.A., Honorary Canon of Carlisle and Incumbent of Ulverston, and more especially to record his untiring energy and zeal in promoting and accomplishing the Restoration of this Parish Church, in the year of our Lord, 1866.

A.D. 1862. The Webster Charity.

Still another charity. In 1862, a bequest of £200 was left to St. Mary's, the interest thereof to go towards providing a salary for the organist. The testator was Mary Webster, daughter of John and Sarah Webster, of Ulverston. Her father died Sep. 19, 1807, aged 65 years, and her mother, Sep. 3, 1822, aged 60 years. The tombstone, that records the above, lies in the north east corner of the churchyard. The epitaph concludes:—

ALSO OF
MARY WEBSTER, THEIR YOUNGEST DAUGHTER,
WHO DIED AT KENDAL, MARCH 7TH, 1862,
AGED 64 YEARS.

A like bequest was made to St. George's Church, Kendal. Miss Webster became deaf when she was seven years old. It would be easy to dwell on this fact in its relation to the character of the charity, but I restrain my pen.

A.D. 1867. Rattan Row Church.

I must not omit to make mention of a matter that lay very near the heart of the Vicar—a Mission Church for the poor of Rattan Row. In this undertaking he was most strongly supported by one of his lady parishioners. Just a month before his death, the corner stone was laid. The inscription runs thus:—

THIS CORNER STONE
OF THE RATTAN ROW SCHOOL CHURCH,
WAS LAID
TO THE HONOUR AND GLORY OF GOD,
BY
ANNE HODGSON,
OCTOBER 28TH, A.D. 1867.

Since its completion, one of the Curates of the Parish Church has held a service regularly every Sunday evening. A flourishing Sunday School is attached to it, and its usefulness has been proved in a hundred ways.

A.D. 1868. Fifteenth recorded Vicar.

George Gustavus Morton succeeded Canon Gwillym, on the nomination of the Reverend Alfred Peache, then of Downend, Bristol, into whose hands the lay-rectorship had

come by purchase. He resigned the incumbency in 1878. Mr. Morton still lives, so I withhold encomiums.

A.D. 1878. Sixteenth recorded Vicar.

Charles Wareing Bardsley succeeded Mr. Morton. I pause here. I would fain chronicle the loyal acts of yesterday, and to-day—most in my predecessor's time, some in my own; the erection of St. John's, Osmotherley; the Iron Church in South Ulverston; the new Vicarage; the restored National Schools; the endless proofs daily supplied that the old Church of the Augustinian Canons, mother of many children, has the unfailing fealty of her sons and daughters. But if I speak of these things, I must speak of the living; therefore I forbear. When they are gone, and others have entered into their labours, perchance some one shall rise from out the crowd to keep their memories green; and the thought of what they did, or tried to do, shall spur on others to do their part. Sufficient, if their epitaph be this: "they did their duty, and taught others theirs."

APPENDIX.—A

ROYALIST COMPOSITION PAPERS, 1st SERIES, Vol. 80, p. 71. (Record Office, London.)

To the Hon^bles the Comit^ees for Sequestrac'ons, sitting at Habberdashers' Hall.

The humble petic'on of ye parishioners of the parish of Ulverston, in ye County of Lancaster.

SHEWETH,

That King James by his letters patents dated ye 17th Ffeb^r, in the sixth yeare of his raingne, Did grant to John Ffleming, Esq., and John Ambrose, gen^t, and their heires, all the Rectory of the parish Church aforesaid, and all greate and small Tythes (of a very greate value) thereunto belonging, under the yearely ffee-farme Rent of 42£. And ye said Grantees did thereupon covenant to finde and maintaine at their prop. charg., an able, honest, and fit Chaplain and Minister at ye Church aforesaid, in such manner as the ffarmers of ye said Rectory theretofore had or ought to have maintained the same. That Ffleming (to whome Ambrose ye then grantee had released) did for above 20 yeares after the said grant pay to a Minister at Ulverston aforesaid, such as your said petitioners did provide £10 per ann. towards his maintenance. But ye said Ffleming being a papist Delinq^t and ye said Rectory therefore in sequestrac'on, the Agent for 2 yeares last hath refused to pay to your petic'oners for the use aforesaid, the said 10£ per ann. fee, that ye petic'oners are in danger to lose the same unless yor Hon^rs kindly provision and care therein bee extended.

May it therefore please yor hon^rs to peruse the graunt before mentioned, and to give order to your agent to make payment of ye said yearely sume of 10£ with the Arrearages thereof, for the use aforesaid.

And yor peti^r shall pray, &c.

R. F^d to Mr. Readinge.

Vol. 80, p. 83.

GENT.

Wee have rec^{d} a petic'on from ye Inhabitants wthin the p'ish of Ulverston in this County, touching a stipend of Tenn pounds p. ann. due out of the Rectory of Ulverston to the Minister there, wherein they express y^{t} they adressed themselves to yor honors for reliefe therein, & y^{t} you desired to be Certifyed upon oath y^{t} there was a Minister there, to wch end they have p'duced a witness before us whose exam^{ion} at their instance, wee have taken upon oath, though wthout any order in writeing for our soe doeing. A coppye whereof is herewth sent together wth a copye of ye s^{d} petic'on. And wee further Certify y^{t} by yor hono^{rs} ord^{r} of ye 11th of May, 1654, made in ye case of ffrancis Bindless, Esqr the Rectory afores^{d} is discharged, which wee submitt to yor further judg-m^{ts} and rest

Yo^{r} hono^{rs} humble serv^{ts}

E. ASPINWALL.

Ro. MASSEY.

Preston, 21 Sept., '54.

Vol. 80, p. 85.

To ye Com^{rs} for Seq^{cons} for ye County of Lanc^{r}

The humble petic'on of ye Inh^{ts} wthin ye p'ish of Ulverston.

SHEWETH,

That King James by his letters pattents dated ye 17th ffebruary, in the 6th yeare of his reigne graunts unto John ffleming, Esqr and others, ye Rectory of Ulverston wth its app'tes. To hould to them & their heires for ever, & y^{t} the graunt^{s} doe covent y^{t} them & their heyres should find & keep & also mainteyne at their own charges, a fitt Chaplayne or Minister, rightly & duly to celebrate & p'forme divine dutyes, Sacram^{ts} & services in such manner as ye ffarm^{rs} of ye s^{d} Rectory hencetofore had bin accustomed. That in pursuance thereof ye sd. graunts or one of them have for 20^{ty} yeares

p^d^ to ye minister at Ulverston tenn pounds by the yeare, & did Continewe the paym^t^ thereof till ye yeare 1651, at wch time the p'fitts became seq^d^ for the popery & Delinq^cy^ of Sr Jordan Crosland, who married the eldest daughter of the sayd Mr. ffleming & y^t^ the same is since y^t^ time in areare. That yor pet^rs^ have adressed themselves to ye Com^rs^ for managing estates, whoe desired to be certifyed upon oath y^t^ the same had bin payd & y^t^ there was a Minister resident there, & they would there upon give allowance thereof. But soe it is y^t^ yor pet^rs^ being at this meeting ready to make their allegac'ons upon oath are informed y^t^ the pr'mises are lately discharged from seq^n^ & ye areares since Aug., 1652, to bee repaid.

Yet notw^th^standing yor pet^rs^ pray y^t^ you would take their p'ofe & Certify ye same, as alsoe the Cause of Seq^n^ of ye s^d^ Rectory, & yor pet^rs^ are thereby in hopes to obteyne the areares due to them before ye same was discharged.

And yor pet^rs^ will pray, &c.

Vol. 80, p. 87.

The exam^cons^ of Wm Addison, taken at Wigan the 25th of Aug., Concerneing a porc'on of Tenn pounds a yeare issueing out of the Tythes of Ulverston.

Wm Addison of Ulverston, in ye County of Lanc^r^ p'ish Clarke, maketh oath That he very well knoweth ye Church & p'ish of Ulverston, & hath bin p'ish Clarke at ye s^d^ Church for the space of Tenn or Eleaven yeares last past, & hee doth knowe y^t^ dureing the yeares aforesaid & until ye Tythes became seq^d^ for ye Recusancy & Delinq^cy^ of ye s^d^ Sr Jordan Crosland, there was Constantly payd by the occupyers of the s^d^ Tythes to ye Minister of Ulverston yearly, the sume of Eight pounds besides ye benefit of the Church yard & the supplus ffees, wch was always esteemed & valued to be worth fforty shilings by the yeare, wch is in all 10£ by the yeare, & hee sayth y^t^ hee can remember y^t^ the sayd Eight pounds hath for Twenty yeares last past bin pd. to ye sev'all Ministers at Ulverston successively, and the Church yard

& supplus ffees worth fforty shillings by the yeare as aforesd., & there is not any cause to hinder the paym^{t} of the same, save only the seq^{con} aforesd., as this Dep^{t} believes,

Wm Addison.

Sworn the 25th Aug. '54,
before us.

E. Aspinwall,
Ro. Massey.

Vol. 80, p. 79.

By the Com^{rs} for Compoundinge, &c.

17th Auguste, 1653.

Upon reading the petic'on of the parishioners of the pish of Ulverston, in the County of Lanc^{r} (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed and attested by our Reg^{r}). It is ordered that it be referred to Mr. Reading to p'ruse and examine the matter of the said petic'on, and state and report the case to us.

Ric. Moore.
John Upton.
Edwd Cary.

19 Aug., '53.

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